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STEPS TAKEN FOR ROAD TO BERING SEA

British Columbia Survey Seeks Way for Link to the Yukon Border

ALASKA ALSO BUSY LOCATING A ROUTE

Canadian Government Sought to Build Connecting Section Through Yukon

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—On the bank of the Skeena River, just half way between the United States boundary and the border of the Yukon, stands an Indian totem pole, carved out of cedar long ago. It marks the northern end of America's road system, and the long, sharp beak of its thunder bird points northward to a wilderness where a new road, perhaps the most interesting road in the world, will some day go to Alaska and the edge of the Arctic Ocean.

From the Skeena to the boundary of the Yukon, as a road would have to go, is something between 450 and 500 miles—as long a journey as from Vancouver to the Skeena, where a highway was completed a few years ago, after nearly 100 years of settlement. From the boundary of the Yukon to the boundary of Alaska is another 400 miles at least for road purposes. In all, before the United States can be joined with Alaska by an overland route, about 1000 miles of road must be built. Besides that, there is a large part of Alaska itself to be traversed before traffic can reach the Bering Sea.

Great and expensive as the project would be, the Government of British Columbia already has undertaken the first steps toward its consummation. After taking a group of leading American and Alaska citizens over the British Columbia road system from Vancouver to Hazelton recently, Dr. S. F. Tolmie, Premier of this Province, ordered a preliminary survey of the proposed highway to Alaska to be completed this year.

Airplanes, coöperating with parties on foot, are in the middle of this survey now, trying to find a satisfactory route through the mountains from Hazelton to the Yukon.

At the same time the Alaska authorities, by an understanding with Dr. Tolmie, are endeavoring to locate a route through their territory to join the new highway on the northern Yukon boundary. Meanwhile Dr. Tolmie is arranging for the Canadian Government to continue the survey through the Yukon itself. In this way the three great sectors of the highway will be located simultaneously.

The difficulties of construction in this country are not minimized by the British Columbia authorities, but, on the other hand, they think that the cost of the scheme has generally been exaggerated. Data already on file with the Government shows that a water grade can be secured for the road over

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Malta Backs British Action in Vatican Issue

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Support of the British Government's attitude in the dispute with the Vatican over the latter's alleged interference in internal politics was pledged by Malta in a memorial handed to Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, on July 29, signed by a number of leading free churchmen earlier in the day.

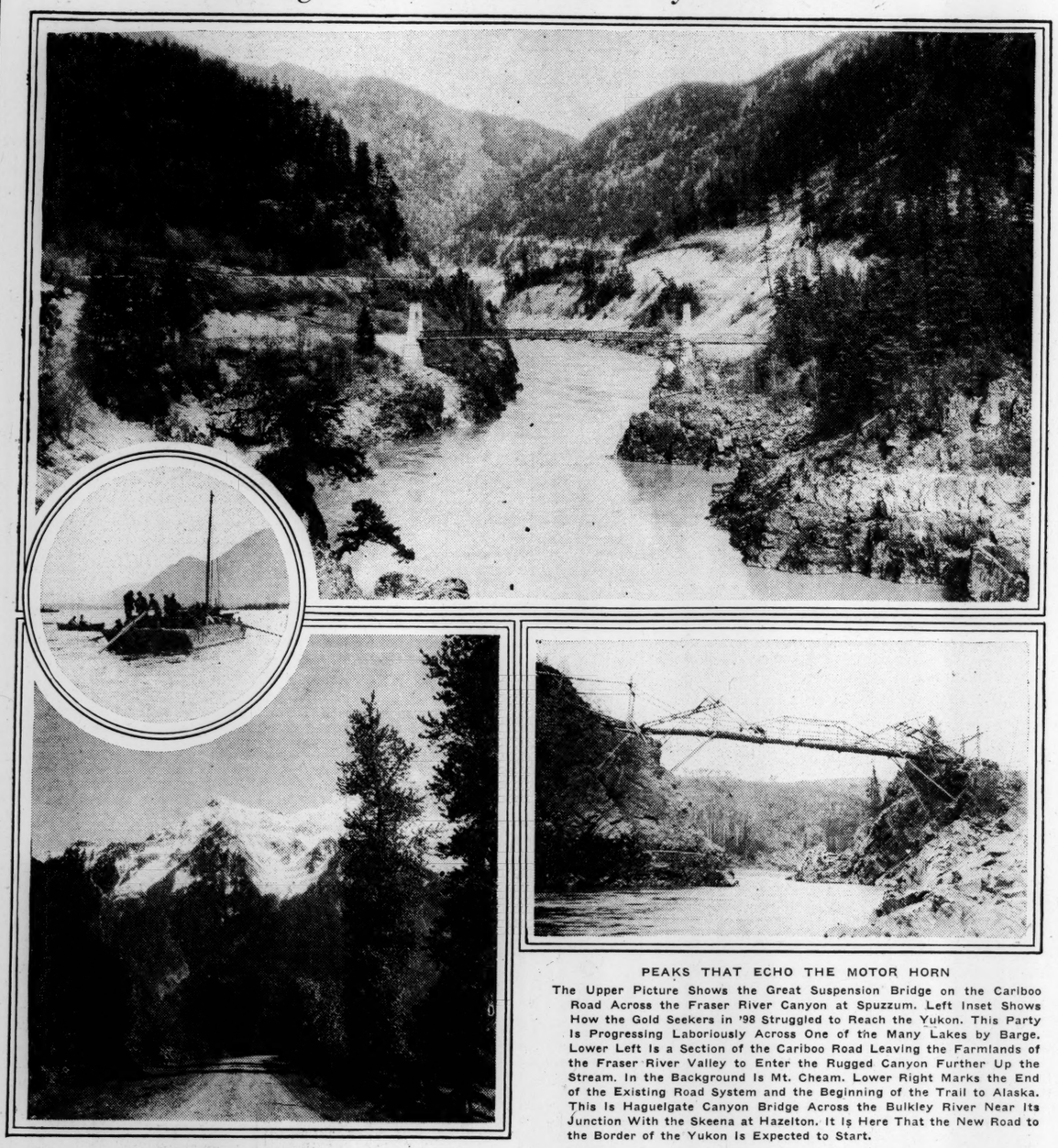
The memorial says, "While deploring the necessity for the temporary suspension of representative institutions in Malta, we support the Government in its decision which was made inevitable by the action of the Roman Catholic authorities. We support the action of the Government in repudiating acceptance of 'a condition as to the personality of the head of the Maltese Administration which constitutes nothing less than a claim to interfere in the domestic politics of a British colony.'

"We welcome the declaration of the Government that during the interregnum the existing Ministry be retained in office and we attach the utmost importance to the statement of Lord Passfield, Colonial Secretary, in the House of Lords on June 25, 1930, namely that 'we have retained Lord Strickland and his colleagues in office. We have saved their position. We have not allowed them to be eliminated. We are not in any sense giving way to the demand of the Vatican that Lord Strickland and his colleagues should be removed and we have no intention of doing so.'

"We ask that the claim recently made by the Archbishop of Malta that clerics cannot be summoned before a lay tribunal (except with ecclesiastical assent) shall be formally and definitely repudiated.

"We declare our opinion that the pastoral letter of the bishops of Malta (issued on May 1, 1930, and since approved and indorsed by the Pope), threatening severe spiritual penalties against electors exercising their elementary right of free choice of their parliamentary representatives, is a violation of the privilege of British citizens, and is an abuse of ecclesiastical power. We ask that there shall be such amendment of the Constitution of Malta as will give electors in that colony legal protection in the exercise of their franchise not less than that secured by law to electors in Great Britain."

Cleaving the Northwest on the Way to the Arctic



PEAKS THAT ECHO THE MOTOR HORN

The Upper Picture Shows the Great Suspension Bridge on the Cariboo Road Across the Fraser River Canyon at Spuzzum. Left Inset Shows How the Gold Seekers in '98 Struggled to Reach the Yukon. This Party Is Progressing Laboriously Across One of the Many Lakes by Barge. Lower Left Is a Section of the Cariboo Road Leaving the Farmlands of the Fraser River Valley to Enter the Rugged Canyon Further Up the Stream. In the Background Is Mt. Cheam. Lower Right Marks the End of the Existing Road System and the Beginning of the Trail to Alaska. This Is Haguelgate Canyon Bridge Across the Bulkley River Near Its Junction With the Skeena at Hazelton. It Is Here That the New Road to the Border of the Yukon Is Expected to Start.

POLITICS PARLEY TO LOOK AHEAD AND FORGET WAR

Program for 1930 Shows Great Advance Since Session in 1921

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—The program for the tenth annual session of the Institute of Politics, which opens here July 31, compared with that of the first session in 1921, brings into striking relief the great advance in world opinion achieved during the intervening time.

Comparing the two programs, Prof. Walter W. McLaren, executive secretary and manager of the institute, pointed out on July 30 that whereas in 1921 the interest of the world was directed toward settling the problems of the war, it is now directed toward actual situations and the manner in which the future can be built upon them.

World thought, Professor McLaren stated, has ceased looking backward and is now set upon the future. "Our program," he continued, "presents a new value calculus of international coöperation. It directs the emphasis toward the advantages to be derived from developing the common interests of the family of nations, rather than to the losses sustained by conflicts among the members of the family."

In 1921 three-fourths of the conferences of the institute dealt with the Treaty of Versailles and the geographic or financial problems growing out of it. Five-sixths of the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Rome Fixes One-Story Limit on New Houses in Quake Zone

Government Issues Strict Rules for Rebuilding—Trajan Arch and Other Art Treasures Saved From Effects of Recent Shocks

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—Reconstruction work in the provinces of southern Italy stricken by the recent earthquake, begun July 29, will be continued with the greatest possible rapidity so as to have the largest number of buildings completed before winter.

After the Messina earthquake in 1908, the Italian Government passed a special law whereby all houses that were to be built in a zone subject to frequent seismic movements should be built of reinforced concrete, and should be only one story high. This law is now applicable to the four provinces of southern Italy which were most affected by the quake of July 23. Some villages can still be reconstructed, but many others, such as Melfi and Villanova, are absolutely uninhabitable, as all the buildings have either collapsed or are very badly damaged. In others all the new houses are to be built in the immediate vicinity of the destroyed towns.

Meantime the refugees camped in military tents are receiving all possible assistance from the Government. Archæologists have been sent into the devastated area to examine if churches and old castles of artistic importance have suffered damage. Some churches in Naples and the outlying districts are considerably damaged, but except a few that have been demolished, there is no serious loss. Most of them can be repaired.

Of the buildings of historical importance, the old castle of the Norman Kings at Melfi is the one which suffered most, but on the other hand at Benevento the beautiful triumphal arch of Trajan, as well as the cathedral, a stately edifice in Lombard Saracenic style, dating from the eleventh century, have been spared.

Among other measures taken for relief of the refugees is the suspension of collection of taxation in the afflicted area. The zone which was visited by the earthquake is one of the poorest in Italy. The cost of reconstruction will be entirely subscribed by the central government.

President Makes a Second Appeal to Use Economy

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Cabinet officers and other heads of administrative branches of the Government were requested a second time by President Hoover on July 30 to reduce expenditures wherever possible.

It was said at the White House that the President and the director of the budget felt sure that with the coöperation of all the administrative branches of the Government, a deficit at the end of the fiscal year could be avoided. In his second call for economy Mr. Hoover reminded officials that new legislation in the interest of the World War veterans had placed an unexpected financial demand on the Treasury and that money to be used during this fiscal year in the construction of public roads was considerably more than normal.

The President made his first plea for carefulness in expenditures soon after the beginning of the new fiscal year, July 1, with a request that each department study the money appropriated for its use during the fiscal year with a view to keeping expenditures under that amount when possible. In the judgment of the President, the reports made were not entirely satisfactory, and the second call went out for a further study.

FRANCE FINDS U. S. MARKET GREAT FACTOR

Movement for Increased Coöperation With Germany Grows

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The satisfactory economic situation of France is emphasized in the newspaper inquiries which are being made and to which most of the representative figures in industry and commerce contribute. The vague talk which is sometimes heard of "crisis" is without substance so far as France is concerned. It would appear that certain articles, notably textiles, are suffering slightly, but on the whole France enjoys a particularly favorable position.

Lucien Romier, eminent economist, considers that three factors must influence affairs. There is first, the state of the national market; second, the aspect of the American market, and, third, the general condition of the world markets. It will be observed that American industry and commerce are thus given special place. Hitherto it has been usual to speak of home and abroad, domestic consumption and exportation. Now the United States appears in a separate and important intermediate category apart. At present the United States is regarded as bringing some uncertainty but it is added, "Americans have given so many proofs of their capacity that it would not be astonishing if there were speedy reëstablishment."

In any event, apart from the Bourse, which is sensitive to foreign fluctuations, and the luxury trades, it is clear that France has not been seriously touched by the so-called depression. Unemployment figures still show that in reality there is no unemployment. Cereal crops on the other hand will probably be poor, but there exist plentiful stocks.

While production and sales are fairly steady, profits appear to have diminished. This indicates increase in competition. Germany is regarded owing to its inventiveness and low prices, which make it a developing exporter, as potentially the chief commercial nation on the Continent and the movement for the greater coöperation of France and Germany is strong.

FRANCE CELEBRATES FLAG CENTENNIAL

PARIS (AP)—The French Government celebrated July 29 the centenary of 1830, the year when Paris forced the abdication of King Charles X and restored the Tricolor as the flag.

The feature of the ceremony in front of the City Hall was President Doumergue's hoisting of the French colors.

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Farmers in Kansas Feeding Wheat Instead of Corn to Use Up Surplus

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DODGE CITY, Kan.—Wheat raisers in southwestern Kansas are displaying more interest in late July, in the state-wide program to feed surplus wheat to livestock than in the Government's acreage reduction plan. Farmers take the position that the immediacy of the surplus problem cannot be met in any other way than by removal of this surplus.

The Kansas State Agricultural College which has shown little special support for the acreage reduction plea of the Government, is coöperating in the program for feeding wheat to livestock. The college has mailed hundreds of wheat rations and methods for grinding the wheat and many farmers have written their farm agents for advice as to this method of stock feeding.

"The real problem of the farmer right now is to get rid of this wheat," said C. C. Isley, a Dodge City grain man, lumber dealer and wheat raiser. "With a shortage in corn the surplus wheat should be quickly absorbed. Many farmers have told me they intended to grind their wheat for livestock feed instead of depending on shipped-in corn."

This summer's drought has reduced the corn production to a great degree and in the stock-feeding areas active preparations are under way to find a substitute for this expensive winter feed.

The status of the acreage restriction situation in this section is that producers of wheat on a large scale will reduce their acreages, it now appears. Men who raise wheat on 2000 to 5000-acre farms economically are able to "summer fallow" 1000 or more acres this year but not to plant them until the fall of 1931. After next year's wheat harvest another block of acreages may be withdrawn from production for 1932. By this method the land is given a rest, but this year's wheat harvest disclosed that wheat from summer-fallowed land doubled and trebled the production.

'REDS' CONTINUE LOOTING IN CHINA; DEMAND RANSOM

Changsha Partly in Ruins; Money Asked to Stop Destruction

SHANGHAI (AP)—Communists on July 30 continued their systematic destruction of foreign property in Changsha, capital of Hunan Province, as they awaited a reply to their demand for $1,000,000 Mexican (about $420,000 at current exchange rates) to refrain from burning the entire city.

They ceased their indiscriminate burning of all property on forwarding their demand to bankers and merchants, but they kept up the carnival of looting and then applying the torch to buildings after distributing to street rabble the loot from the houses of foreigners.

A large part of the city lay in ruins. Foreign mission properties were smoking heaps. The fate of Yale College in China, perhaps the best-known foreign institution, remained undetermined.

Apparently doomed to destruction were the large office buildings, foreign consulates and residences on an island in the Siang River adjoining the walled city. Among these buildings were the offices of the Standard Oil Company of New York, the Texas Company and the British Consulate.

Oil Stocks Threatened

Tremendous stocks and installations of the two oil companies on the outskirts of the city also seemed destined for destruction.

Most of the foreigners left the city July 29 on British, American and Japanese gunboats. Because the river was receding rapidly the gunboats were forced to withdraw, leaving millions of dollars' worth of foreign property unprotected.

Local influential Chinese contend Nanking authorities should seek to extend definite military assistance to the stricken city. Otherwise, they said, the future strength of the Reds would be materially and morally enhanced.

That provincial forces reported marching against Changsha from the north would attempt to drive the Communists from the walled city was considered unlikely, since the invaders had a better organized army than the military.

Changsha is considered one of the richest and most modern of interior China cities.

Reward Offered for Foreigners

Communists posted notices offering $200 reward for the capture of each foreigner, Chinese official or foreign-employed Chinese in Changsha. The Communists want such persons primarily for ransom as they are considered able to raise large sums of money for their release.

Local headquarters of the Southern Baptist Mission received a message saying four missionaries stranded at Pochow, Anhwei Province, when rebels took over the city, had been succored when Nationalists recaptured the place July 22. The message said the missionaries, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Strowther, Dr. Mary King, and Miss Olive Riddell, had received sufficient food while the city was beleaguered and had not been molested.

A Japanese dispatch from Hankow stated the Japanese Consulate in the northern part of Changsha had been looted and burned and said a majority of Japanese residents of Changsha, numbering about 100, were en route to Hankow aboard a small Japanese steamer accompanied by a Japanese gunboat.

Washington Concerned for Americans in China

WASHINGTON (AP)—Concern was expressed in Washington, July 30, over disquieting reports from war-torn sections of China in which Americans still remained.

Official sources have disclosed that two American missionaries remain in the burning city of Changsha, left behind by American, British and Japanese gunboats. The missionaries, both men, were unnamed in the meagre reports. Both refused to leave when the gunboats were compelled to withdraw because of the overwhelming number of Communists and the rapid fall of the water mark.

The only other foreigners known to have been left behind was an Italian missionary.

Meanwhile cables from the American Legation at Peiping told of an American warning sent the Nanking Government against endangering American lives at Taian, where the Nanking forces have been carrying on bombing raids.

German Rail Work Pushed to Aid Labor

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Berlin

TO INCREASE employment in Germany, the federal railways have concluded an agreement with the Government for the commissioning of 350,000,000 marks' (about $84,000,000) worth of railway construction. The construction had originally been planned for a later period.

As the first step toward financing the project the federal railways intend to issue 150,000,000 marks of treasury bonds.

R-100 Nearing Newfoundland at 70 Knots

British Airship Reported Flying Full Speed 500 Miles From Coast

OTTAWA (AP)—The Department of Marine estimated that at 9 a. m. (E. S. T.), July 30, the dirigible R-100 was approximately 500 miles from Belle Isle.

The airship at that hour was in communication with the wireless station at Belle Isle and also with the steamship Empress of France.

The Ministry received the following message from the dirigible:

"At 12 noon, Greenwich meridian time, latitude 54.40 north, longitude 39.20 west. Course and speed made good from 7:15 a. m. 278 degrees, 70 knots, winds 155 degrees 30 miles per hour. Altimeter height 1200. Air temperature 50 degrees. Ship in cloud and has been in clouds since 10:15 a. m., after passing through drizzle. Everything O. K."

MONTREAL (AP)—The British dirigible R-100 has broken contact with Cardington, Eng., her home port, and has established radio communication via Louisburg (N. S.) radio station with St. Hubert airport, her destination.

The winches, electrically operated, that will draw the nose of the dirigible to the socket at the top of the specially built mooring tower, are in readiness, with a trained ground crew of 30 to moor the airship. As the R-100 drones low over the airport, her engines throttled down, a cable will be dropped from the control car. This will be spliced to a cable on the ground and attached to the winches, which will pull the nose down to the universal joint at the top of the 110-foot mooring tower.

LONDON (AP)—An Air Ministry message from the R-100 during the afternoon of July 30 stated that the giant airship expected to sight land about 8 a. m. July 31.

The position given by the R-100 at noon (7 a. m. E. S. T.) was about 900 miles from Belle Isle, off the northern tip of Newfoundland, and about that much again from Montreal.

The ship at that time had completed two-thirds of her transoceanic stage.

The positions given by the R-100 indicated that she was making unusually fast speed, aided by favorable winds, and that she was following the steamship course between Fastnet and Belle Isle.

If the dirigible should continue on this course, she would make her landfall about Belle Isle and would then skirt the coast of Labrador passing over the Gulf of St. Lawrence and then swinging over the St. Lawrence River to Montreal.

Between the hours of 7:15 a.m. and noon, the R-100 hit a speed of 70 knots, which was much in excess of her previous average of 50 knots.

The dirigible has been reported by numerous liners, most of which were in wireless touch with her. At 7:15 a. m. (2:15 a. m., E. S. T.), July 30, the steamship Ausonia sighted the R-100 which passed over her. At this time the air liner was approximately half way between the Irish coast and Cape Race, Newfoundland.

"Signals and greetings exchanged. Apparently all well," said the message received from the Ausonia by the Associated Press.

According to the North Atlantic weather chart most favorable weather conditions were prevailing in the mid-Atlantic over which the R-100 now was proceeding.

Bees Put Honey Scarcity Up to 'Reds,' Reporting Poor Crops of White Clover

A shortage of raw material in the clover fields of Massachusetts has produced a situation in the apiaries whereby the average honey bee is just barely making a living with no surplus for the human consumer, according to Dr. Burton N. Gates, beekeeping specialist of the State Department of Agriculture.

Bee owners are reporting, he says, that, save in exceptional cases, where special floral conditions have enabled the bees to work normally, there will be no profit in bee-keeping this year.

If it were possible to interview the efficiency expert in a representative honey factory some such conversation as the following might be expected:

Reporter: "Ah, good morning, Mr. Busy B. Beezum. I just crawled in to buzz a bit about the honey crop this year."

Mr. Beezum (scratching his shoulder blade just under his left wing): "Well, young man, there's plenty to buzz about. Lookit them shelves: practically empty; and my men report that what little clover there was has blossomed and gone. Why, sir, this plant should have produced from 50 to 100 pounds of high grade goods by this season of the year; and we've barely half that. 'Sterrible! 'Sawful! Buzz-z-z-z-z!"

Reporter: "But summer is still here. There must be plenty of other blooms besides clover to work on."

Mr. Beezum (scornfully): "Heh! That's all you know about it. This honey business is highly organized, young feller. In order to supply our customers and have some left for ourselves, our honey gatherers have to store up goods greatly in excess of our needs during the season of the clover bloom. This is our product de luxe and goes to our best customers."

Reporter: "But you must have manufactured some surplus. What have your gatherers been doing all summer?"

Mr. Beezum (polishing his antenna and looking about mysteriously): "Hush! I agree with you. It looks bad: looks bad. Buz-z-z-z-z-z. Feller (confidentially), I suspect the Reds."

Reporter: "The Reds! Have they got in here, too?"

Mr. Beezum: "Yeah; the Red Clovers, yuh know. Just usurped the field. Didn't give the white clover a chance. Propaganda. Buz-z-z-z-z-z."

HOOVER ACTS TO AID TRADE WITH RUSSIA

No Federal Bars, He Says, Against Goods Produced by Free Labor

ENGLAND MAY SEEK TO ENLARGE SHARE

Woll Looks Into Reports That Italy Is Shipping Convict-Made Articles

The Hoover Administration makes it plain that there is no drive by the United States Government against trading with Soviet Russia.

On the contrary, it is pointed out that such is to be encouraged. Agitation against Soviet activity is laid wholly to the Fish congressional committee.

The Government, it comes from authoritative sources, is interested only in enforcing that section of the new tariff act that precludes the entrance of convict-made, handled or forced-labor goods.

This will be enforced against any other country under like conditions, he says.

In this respect Matthew Woll, president of the newly formed America's Wage Earners' Conference, and vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, is investigating reports that Italy is producing goods by convict labor that come under the tariff act. If proved to be so, Mr. Woll says, exactly the same action will be taken against Italy as against Soviet Russia.

In Great Britain they see no apparent danger in dealing with Soviet Russia and if the United States is to shake the tree they see no reason why they shouldn't stand by to catch the plums. In fact, Great Britain hopes to do a little shaking of the tree itself. Hugh Dalton, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, and David Lloyd George, Liberal leader, urged in the British House of Commons that Britain hold out inducements to Russia to get more of its trade.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The United States Government is planning no warfare on trade with Soviet Russia, it is learned here on highest authority. At the same time there will be no laxity in enforcing any provisions of the tariff law.

The attitude of the Administration is that there should be a sharp distinction between matters exclusively economic and the question of diplomatic relations.

Department of Commerce figures just compiled show the rapid rate at which American trade with the Soviet is growing. This country exported $27,955,695 worth of goods to them in the first five months of this year, compared to $23,217,477 worth in the first five months of last year. Imports from Russia to this country for the same period amounted to $7,929,660 last year, and $8,511,130 this year.

This trade, according to the Administration view, is too great to overlook or break up by any semblance of trade warfare between the two countries.

The whole to-do about Russian-American trading relations originated, not with the executive branch of the Government, but with the congressional committee investigating Soviet political activities in the United States. There is indication here that the Administration regrets that this committee should have questioned in any way the right of the Amtorg Trading Corporation to exist and do business.

As for political recognition of the Soviet Government, it was said that Mr. Hoover's view has not changed. He has said on more than one occasion since coming to the Presidency that there was no chance for recognition until the Soviet Government complies with conditions laid down by Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State in 1923.

Representatives of shipping interests in New York, and paper mills appeared July 29 and denied that convicts were employed in preparing or loading the pulpwood shipments, some of which are being held up in New York, and others of which are en route to this country.

A cable report from Russia was submitted by the Amtorg Trading Corporation to support its contention that convict labor is not used in preparing spruce pulpwood. The corporation held that, although some proof has been found to show that convicts load vessels at Archangel, that would not constitute violation of Section 307 of the tariff law, if the pulpwood was prepared by free workmen.

Mr. Lowman announced that the appeal made for lifting the embargo would be considered.

Movement Is Started in England to Get Bigger Share of Russian Trade

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Hugh Dalton, Foreign Undersecretary, in a debate upon the British external policy, in the House of Commons July 29, announced the question of further British credit facilities for Russian trades be taken under consideration. The British Government, he said, strongly sympathized with the desire to see stimulus given to the trade with Russia as a means of finding work for British unemployed, and if in the debt negotiations this autumn the Russian Government showed a disposition to effect a common sense settlement, this might have some effect upon the question of credit.

This point was also taken up by Lloyd George who said there was in

Russia, a big demand for the goods which Great Britain could advantageously produce.

"I believe," he said, "there is a prospect of getting very considerable business from Russia, and I do not think we ought to mix up questions of business with other considerations, such as fears about propaganda. We cannot really begin to discriminate between countries on the basis of our approval or disapproval of their methods. If we did our export trade would drop very much more seriously than it has done in recent months.

"Russia is not the only autocracy in the world where liberty has been completely crushed, and still we are doing a very good business with the whole of them."

Chief among other questions discussed, was Egypt, Winston Churchill for the Conservatives attacking the Labor Government's policy as calculated to produce the disorders which had occurred.

Woll Now Investigating Reports of Fascist Italy Utilizing Convict Labor

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Reports putting Fascist Italy in the same class with Soviet Russia in using forced and convict labor for industrial production, are being investigated by Matthew Woll, president of America's Wage Earners' Protective Conference, and vice-president of the American Federation of Labor.

American Labor has no more sympathy for Italian Fascism than it has for Russian Communism, Mr. Woll asserted, and will take taction to bring about an embargo on goods from Italy as well as from Russia if it discovers that they are produced by convict labor.

Mr. Woll also produced what he termed "information of absolutely authoritative nature" to indicate that state-owned and controlled industry of Russia not only was using tens of thousands of prisoners to furnish man power for its five-year economic program, but was conscripting masses of peasants to work in its lumber industry, enforcing its demands for service with wholesade executions.

Amtorg officials here deny that convict labor has been used in the Russian pulpwood industry. Mr. Woll, however, said, he had been informed that mass employment of forced labor in Soviet lumbering operations began last fall when groups of 40,000 prisoners on the Solovetsky Islands, in the White Sea were sent into the woods of northern Karelia. In other sections similar mobilizations occurred, he said, stating that, from Ingermanland and Karelia, 15,000 peasants were driven to work in the lumber camps.

Amtorg Trading Corporation officials admit that the Soviet pulpwood program provides for the shipment of 78 shiploads of the product from Archangel to the United States and Canada. Nine shiploads already have been put into the United States, two into Canada and nine more are on the high seas, they said. The balance is awaiting cargo carriers.

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Communists Are Reported Making Membership Drive

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Communists have been exceptionally active in Chicago the last six or seven months, it was stated here July 29 by John H. Alcock, acting police commissioner of this city, in testifying before the congressional committee headed by Hamilton Fish Jr. (R.), Representative from New York. Some 13 demonstrations have been held, he said, and 313 arrests made. Representatives of the police department have attended 132 Communist meetings.

Lieut. Make Mills, who has charge of the police activities against anarchists, syndicalists and I. W. W.'s for 34 years, said the present activity was due to a widespread membership drive. "They have seized the combination of the market crash, unemployment and resentment against prohibition as a fruitful time to push their cause," said Lieutenant Mills.

He told of Communist efforts to arouse Chicago Negroes against the whites and of many meetings held in the "Black Belt" and broken up by the police.

There are about 2000 Communists in Chicago, Lieutenant Mills said, and about half pay dues regularly. They have had a drive on for 800 new members by Aug. 1. Lieutenant Mills thought Communism was not a menace to the United States, except as a matter of the police keeping order on the streets in case of demonstrations.

Arthur L. Fisher, attorney for the American Civil Liberties Committee of Chicago negotiated through a go-between for the privilege of appearing before the committte. When granted the right he assailed the committee heartily. He asserted they had listened only to witnesses who "have made a racket" of anti-Red activity. He claimed Chicago police have made many illegal arrests and subjected Communists to indignity and torture. His organization concerns itself with legal aid to Communists when they get into trouble.

Gehlbach in Lead at Ogden in Air Race

OGDEN, Utah (AP) — Lieut. Lee Gehlbach of Little Rock, Ark., held a three-hour lead over Lowell Bayless, Springfield, Mass., in the Detroit-Los Angeles all-American air derby July 29 after nine of the eleven contestants had arrived at the Ogden airport. Gehlbach's total elapsed time was 31h. 18m. 17s., compared with Bayless's total of 34h. 17m. 41s. The two leaders were second and third, respectively, into this control point. Herman Hamer, Chicago, led the planes here from Los Angeles and won the lap prize of $1000 offered by the Ogden Chamber of Commerce for the best time between the two cities.

Hamer took the direct course over the San Bernardino Mountains, climbing to a height of 8000 feet and not pausing for gasoline or oil. His time for the 593 miles from Los Angeles was 4:45:37, compared with Gehlbach's 5 hours, 52 seconds, and Bayless's 5:15:42.

Maryland to Change Registration Dates

ANNAPOLIS, Md. (AP)—Maryland's general assembly convened here July 29 in its first special session in 10 years to change Baltimore registration dates so 25,000 Jews may vote in the September primaries and the November general elections.

Gov. Albert C. Ritchie called the session after Jewish leaders had protested that the registration dates of Sept. 23 and 24 and Oct. 7 and 8 conflicted with Rosh Hoshana and the Feast of the Tabernacles.

The Maryland constitution calls for a complete new registration in gubernatorial election years, and the Jewish leaders estimated that between 25,000 and 30,000 voters of Baltimore would be practically disfranchised if the original registration dates stood.

Devout Jews are forbidden even to sign their names on the two holidays concerned.

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DICTATORSHIP AIM DISAVOWED BY BRUENING

Dismissal of Workers in Berlin Plants Widely Protested

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—The present Government does not want a dictatorship, Dr. Heinrich Bruening, Chancellor, declared before leaders of the Roman Catholic Party, of which he is a member.

The present situation should serve as a means of educating the German people politically, he stated. Dr. Bruening charges the parties with having for many years passed bills which they knew would lead into difficulties, of having left necessary things undone and of having tried to place the responsibility on the other party. If the German people would realize this, it would be possible to win for them a truly responsible democracy, he said. Not parties, but the Government must lead and the Government must seek support on the floor of Parliament, he concluded.

Referring to the economic difficulties all over the world, Dr. Bruening then explained the reason for the drastic measures which are now being adopted by the Cabinet in economic matters.

"In taking these measures, the main thing is that we succeed in getting out of this crisis before other countries do," he declared. That is possible, he added, for three reasons—availability of cheap money in Germany, general decrease in the world's raw materials prices, and the recovery of farming in this country, which has now passed the lowest point in its depression. Dr. Bruening regretted that Germany must face elections at a time of general economic difficulties and he very seriously attacked the Social Democrats for bringing about the dissolution of Parliament by their vote.

Dr. Breitscheid, one of the leaders of the Social Democratic Party, writes in that party's News Service that the Social Democrats turned against the Cabinet because it was trying to govern not only without but against Labor and because it used Article 48 to the delight of all opponents of the Constitution.

Anton Erkelenz, one of the founders of the Democratic Party and one of the best known liberal politicians in Germany, has joined the Social Democratic Party. In his letter to the leader of the Democratic Party he complains that the greater part of the new tax burdens has been placed on the poorer classes and that wages and social insurance are being lowered. Herr Erkelenz charges the present leaders of the bourgeois parties of seeking a decisive battle against Labor—against, as he says, "that section of the people who in times of disaster and despair stood more loyally than all at the back of the State."

Meanwhile the masses are being exceedingly disquieted by the sudden dismissal of a large number of workmen and clerks by leading Berlin factories such as the Siemens Electrical Concern, General Electric Company and the Bergmann Company. That this should be done at a time when the Government is trying to stem the continual increase of unemployment and when everyone is pointing to the strength of the Fascist and Communist movements, resulting to a great extent from unemployment, has caused wide circles of the population to protest against these measures. The Government has reserved considerable sums for enabling the post and railway services to place large orders with industry so as to reduce unemployment. The Siemens concern and probably the General Electric Company would have received a considerable portion of the orders planned.

Otto Schuldt, member of the Reichstag and a member of the Board of Directors of the Reich's Post, has sent a letter to the Reich's Minister of Posts, in which he raises the question as to whether the Siemens concern is trying to cause the present Government difficulties in the elections. By dismissing workmen now, the engagement of unemployed, which is made a condition for receiving new orders subsidized by the Government, would not increase the number of employees beyond the present level. Thus, the present dismissal undoubtedly would tend to nullify the effect of the Reich's attempt to lower unemployment.

Wet Propaganda Stirs Buffalo Drys

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Determined to conduct a vigorous campaign to counteract anti-prohibition propaganda in Buffalo, the executive committee of the citizen's committee of 17,000 for law enforcement has sent out an appeal for votes and funds.

Prohibition is here to stay, but there is danger of dry morale being broken down through the propaganda of anti-prohibitionists and anti-prohibition papers, the committee believes. Therefore, there is need for the prohibitionists to organize.

The letter urges members not to be misled by the Literary Digest poll, holding that primary elections since then have gone almost wholly dry.

The committee was organized four years ago as a committee of 5000, in response to a request from Gen. Lincoln Andrews to provide an avenue of expression for those who favor prohibition.

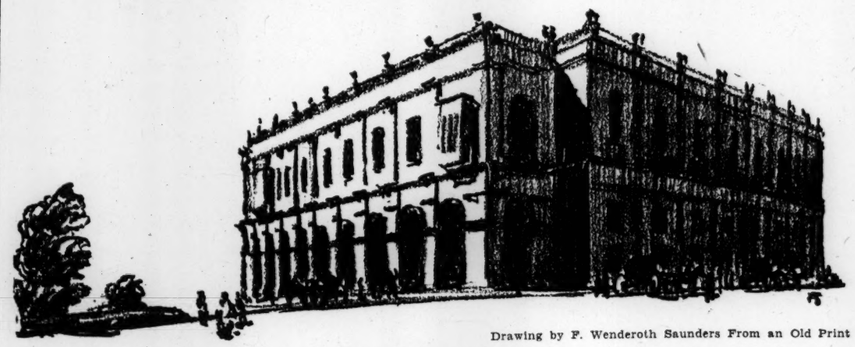
PATTESON ENTERS CONGRESSIONAL RACE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—A three-cornered contest for the Republican nomination for Representative from the twenty-fifth congressional district looms here following the announcement that Robert A. Patteson, president of the Tarrytown National Bank and one-time county controller of Westchester County, would run as a dry candidate.

Other candidates are Charles D. Millard, who has the backing of the organization forces, and John W. Holzworth, independent. Mr. Millard and Mr. Holzsworth are wet.

Cuba's Governors Lived Here as Far Back as 1792



Drawing by F. Wenderoth Saunders From an Old Print

CASA DE GOBIERNO, HAVANA

For Nearly 150 Years the Venerable Stone Edifice Has Stood in the Capital of Cuba for a Picturesque Landmark Around Which, in Its Earlier Days, the Social and Professional Life of the City Hummed.

Besides Being the Official Residence of the Governor It Was Also the Court House and Jail and Its Corridors Echoed the Hurrying Feet of Busy Lawyers and Aspiring Office Seekers.

HAVANA PALACE BEING RESTORED FOR CITY HALL

Historic Government House Is Fine Specimen of Spanish Art

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAVANA — The old government house, the stately Casa de Gobierno, once the center of Havana's political and social life, is again, in the near future, to become the principal city-government building of Cuba's busy and picturesque capital. Several months ago when the contractors entered the big edifice which covers an entire city block, and which is to be Havana's City Hall, the echoes of the past that still clung to the historic rooms were lost in the mightier roar of crashing masonry and the destruction of old floors and ceilings.

No edifice in Cuba is more famous that the venerable Casa de Gobierno. Unlike most cities of Spanish descent, Havana is not famous for its churches, but this ancient government house—Governor's palace and later abode of the Presidents for many years, massive stone pile that has not only seen history but has helped to shape it, linking past, present and future—is as definite a landmark as any church.

The Casa de Gobierno was constructed on the site of Havana's first church which was made of wood and destroyed when pirates burnt Havana in 1538. A new church was built of stone and mortar, but about the middle of the eighteenth century the explosion of the ship-of-the-line, Invincible, tied to a wharf nearbv made the church unserviceable. In 1771 the Governor of the island, Don Felipe de Fons de Viela y Ondearno, ordered the church torn down and further commanded the building of a government house from the salvaged stone.

The project had been sanctioned some years earlier in 1769 by royal decree and the edifice was to be known as Casas Capitulares. The building was not completely finished until 1792. From that time on until Cuba became independent the edifice was always occupied by the governors as a place of residence. Later, the rooms on the lower floor of the Casa de Gobierno were remodeled for executive offices, the building becoming the "ayuntamiento" or city hall.

In those times all Havana revolved round the palace, as it was familiarly called. An article, published in 1841, in the magazine El Noticioso y Lucero describes the edifice and its colorful throng. This cross section of Havana shows that customs and people have changed but little during the last century. The article says in part of the building and its habitués:

"The old palace has four distinct faces. The rear of the building on Calle Mercaderes (the Street of Merchants) has the face of a shopkeeper, for located on the first floor are numerous small cafés, shops and printing establishments. The north side fronting on O'Reilly Street has the face of a notary, because a legion of notaries are quartered here on the lower floor. The side along Obispo Street has a philosophical face; it is full of moral reflections; here was the ancient prison.

"The façade, the true side, presents to the observer a picture full of bold strokes, confusion and order. When I saw for the first time so many people united under its portals, I believed that they had sought refuge there fleeing from a storm about to fall. The torrent of office seekers, officials and employees entering the palace is as distinct from the heterogeneous mass that loiters round the portal as the river's stream when it enters the ocean."

Even if the building were not famous for its part in Cuban political history, it would still have an important place in Spanish colonial art. The main portal is said to be the finest stone carved doorway in the Western Hemisphere. Tall and graceful and with the royal arms of Spain beautifully carved above it, the portal of finest Carrara marble glistens even in the deep gloom caused by the shadow of the great arcade at noonday. The doorway was fashioned in Italy and brought complete to Havana. During the first intervention by the United States in 1900 the Cuban people wanted to remove the escutcheon of Spain, but General Leonard Wood refused and even brought two experts from Washington to clean it.

The portal opens into a great patio in the center of which stands a large statue of Columbus. At the left of the entrance rises the marble stairway. This is to be left intact. In the remodeling the rooms once occupied by Maximo Gomez, a beloved Cuban President, are to be restored much as they once were for the use of his son, who is now Mayor of Havana.

POLITICS PARLEY TO LOOK AHEAD AND FORGET WAR

(Continued from Page 1)

lecture courses dealt with central Europe, the Balkans, and the Mediterranean.

The present program, on the contrary, does not touch any of those regions in particular. It is interested in disarmament; in the rising tide of nationalism; in aviation; in the fall of prices and the consequent business depression; in the growing consciousness of the Far East and in the Caribbean. The war has been forgotten.

The Institute of Politics, generally recognized as a barometer of progressive political opinion, has turned away from the past and is looking toward the future.

The core of the new value calculus Professor McLaren defines as "the quantum we call 'Western civilization.'" It, as the leaders of the institute see things, is the group which has conceived and is trying to develop international coöperation and its concomitant, international peace.

One of the chief objectives of the civilized world is such international peace—"not the peace of preparedness to fight, but the peace which prevails when the possibility of strife has passed into oblivion because the machinery for the amicable settlement of all disputes has been perfected and voluntarily accepted by all," Professor McLaren explains.

To Seek Coöperative Means

"A second of civilization's chief objectives," he continues, "is national self-determination,—not that self-determination which is compatible with an effective economic or political suzerainty of another nation, but the self-determination which is an outcome of an equalizing educational process, bringing all peoples to a voluntary recognition of the standards of right acceptable to all.

"Another objective of the civilized world is the equality of opportunity for all peoples to develop their powers to an extent compatible with human welfare, whether those powers arise out of the natural resources of their national domain or are evoked from the intelligence and character of the citizenry."

From the discussion of these objectives which imply mutual tolerance and respect among nations, the institute will seek to define and evaluate the form and methods for achieving such coöperation among the nations of the world.

Gore Hard Pressed in Okahoma Fight

OKLAHOMA CITY (AP)—Thomas P. Gore, former Senator and Charles J. Wrightsman, millionaire oil man of Tulsa are racing neck and neck for the lead in the contest for the Democratic senatorial nomination in Oklahoma.

As returns came in from Tuesday's primary, it appeared that Messrs. Gore and Wrightsman would be forced to battle it out for the nomination in the runoff primary Aug. 12.

W. H. (Alfalfa Bill) Murray, who came back from Bolivia only recently after an unsuccessful attempt to establish a colony, was running so far ahead of his nearest opponent for the Democratic nomination for Governor that his friends claimed a runoff would not be necessary. Mr. Murray had nearly a 2 to 1 vote over his nearest opponent, Frank Buttram, Oklahoma City oil millionaire who entered politics this year.

Indications that W. B. Pine, Republican senatorial incumbent, would not face a runoff primary was shown by the vote he received with 510 precincts reported. He had then polled 12,235, while his two Republican opponents had a total vote of 4285.

PORTUGAL APPOINTS LEAGUE DELEGATION

LISBON (AP)—The Portuguese Government published July 29 an official note announcing the appointment of a new delegation to the eleventh Assembly of the League of Nations.

The delegation is headed by Commander Fernando Branco, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and is composed of Augusto Vasconcelos, general secretary of the Portuguese delegation; Count Penha Garcia; Dr. Vasco Quevedo, Minister to Switzerland; Jose Lobo Avila, technical delegate, and three secretaries.

CO-OPERATION IS CALLED HOPE OF AGRICULTURE

Farm Board's Achievements Explained at Virginia Polytechnic Institute

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BLACKSBURG, Va. — What the Federal Farm Board has accomplished in its first year of existence was explained by Dr. F. B. Bomberger, Assistant Chief of Division of Coöperative Marketing of the Federal Farm Board, at the first meeting of the Institute of Rural Affairs, July 29, at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

"Just to the extent that the farmers coöperate with themselves and with the Farm Board and with the Government will they aid in bringing about that which is desired by all—the restoration of agriculture to its place among the industries of the United States," Dr. Bomberger said.

"In solving the agricultural problem the board has the following three main objectives; to prevent competitive selling on the part of producers; to adapt the flow of commodities to market requirements, to stabilize production.

"At the outset," Dr. Bomberger explained, "the farm board devoted a large part of its attention to the task of promoting coöperative marketing among producers of agricultural commodities.

"As a necessary and incidental part of the coöperative organization program," Dr. Bomberger continued, "loans of money have been granted to properly organized coöperatives in accordance with the terms of the Agricultural Marketing Act. During the year loans have been made to coöperatives handling 17 different commodities. The loans authorized total $175,000,000, of which $35,000,000 has been repaid. A simple computation of time and effort involved in a consideration of the need for such loans, the value of security offered and other essential factors will fill one with wonder that so much has been accomplished.

"In spite of this splendid progress that has been made in the development of coöperative organization and in spite of the still further progress which is promised in the near future," Dr. Bomberger declared, "it is evident that under present conditions it is practically futile to expect coöperative organizations to bring about much improvement in the present condition of agriculture unless at the same time some method shall be devised whereby production may be stabilized and adapted to market requiremnts."

Dr. Bomberger quoted a questionnaire recently sent to farmers in the wheat belt by an agricultural paper. In answer to the question, "Are you in favor of the policy of preventing surplus production by limiting acreage as suggested by the Farm Board?" 230 answered "Yes—if" and 210 answered "No—because."

A grudging, qualified acceptance by slightly over half, with a positive argumentative refusal by the remainder, indicates a degree of unwillingness on the part of growers to listen to counsels of safety and conservatism, Dr. Bomberger stated. Such an attitude, he pointed out, bodes ill for the success of the plan provided for the rehabilitation of agriculture. A balky attitude is a denial of coöperation. And yet, he concluded, "coöperation is the real remedy for the agricultural problem."

NEW LIGHT PLAN SPEEDS TRAFFIC FOR NEW YORK

'Stagger' System Put Into Effect on Cross-Town Thoroughfares

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Traffic has been speeded up throughout the city by the adoption of the "stagger" signal system which went into effect on cross-town streets on July 30. By this system the traffic lights of all north and south streets are no longer operated at the same time, but time allowances are made so that cross-town traffic will not be held up at each avenue intersection, but can proceed across the city without stopping under normal circumstances.

Although the progressive lights will operate upon a shorter time cycle—1½ minutes instead of two minutes on the north and south streets, and 30 seconds instead of one minute on the crosstown streets—traffic has been speeded both ways. For example, to go from 125th Street to Chambers Street by way of Park Avenue, Fourth Avenue and Lafayette Street under the new plan requires about 29 minutes and 6 seconds, as compared to 40 minutes and 55 seconds under the old plan, a saving of more than 11 minutes.

According to Edward P. Mulrooney, Police Commissioner, another great advantage is the shortening of waits to which pedestrians have been subjected. The Police Commissioner is hopeful that they will be encouraged to wait for signals instead of risking their lives in dodging traffic.

The traffic plan has been the work chiefly of Philip D. Hoyt, First Deputy Commissioner, who is now experimenting with a "stagger" plan for north and south traffic as well as cross-town. If it is possible to work this out, one will be able to travel about the city with very little hindrance from traffic signals.

North and south traffic is benefited already by the cross-town "stagger" system, however, by preventing the left-hand turns to accumulate and block other traffic, and also by encouraging pedestrians not to stand in the middle of the streets.

SENATE CANDIDATE EXPENDS 14 CENTS

WASHINGTON (AP) — The lowest campaign expenditure reported thus far to the Senate was received July 29 from Matthew M. Neely, Democratic candidate for the West Virginia senatorial nomination.

It totaled 14 cents, the cost of postage on the announcement filed with the Secretary of State of West Virginia. No contributions were received and the primary is Aug. 5.

Persians Warned by Turks to Keep Kurds From Line

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BEYOGLU, Turk.—A grave warning to Persia was contained in Ismet Pasha's speech to law students on the occasion of the distribution of diplomas at Angora, July 28.

Speaking of Persia's failure to free her side of the Turco-Persian frontier from rebel Kurdish bands which have been causing Turkey so much trouble recently, Ismet intimated in the most definite terms that continued negligence in frontier obligations on the part of Persia would result in driving Turkey to have recourse in suitable measures for legitimate defense.

The Turkish Cabinet met on the night of July 28 and drafted a second strong protest to the Persian Government, demanding immediate action which would put an end to the possibility of Kurdish rebels finding refuge on Persian territory.

1001 Conventions Held in New York

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Not figuratively, but literally, this city was the host of a "thousand and one" conventions and trade expositions during the year ended June 30, according to a report by the Merchants' Association. It says that these gatherings brought 800,000 visitors here who stayed an average of 4½ days and spent about $75,000,000 in stores, hotels, restaurants, theaters and other enterprises.

In addition to their personal expenditures, the report sets forth, the visitors bought goods from manufacturers, wholesalers and distributors, opened new accounts and formed new commercial and financial connections, the aggregate of which is incalculable. It also reveals the Merchants' Association as a very active bidder for these conventions and trade expositions.

In doing so it concedes that New York is not favored by geography in competition with other convention cities, but maintains that the city has "myriad attractions and diversions."

STORE 'CHARGE' THIEF BARRED FROM SHOPS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Holding that there are other means of punishing lawbreakers than sending them to jail, City Court Judge Peter Maul of Buffalo has just ordered a young woman convicted of charging department store purchases to other customers' accounts to remain away from al down-town stores for two years.

In view of the woman's children, who need their mother at home, the judge imposed the unusual sentence, first, however, levying a heavy fine and a suspended jail sentence, which he threatened to enforce if she violated the order.

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STEEL REPORT SEES IMPROVED BUSINESS AHEAD

Expects Increase at Once and Continuing Throughout the Autumn

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The United States Steel Corporation envisages an increase of its business in the next two months, with a continued improvement during the last quarter of the year, it says in its income report for the second quarter. This shows present operations at 63 per cent of capacity.

Since the steel industry is generally regarded as one of the most reliable indices of the trend of general commercial activity, financial authorities find immense reassurance in the outlook for trade in general for the ballance of the year.

Net earnings of $47.061,304, the equivalent of $3.02 a share on the common stock, were revealed for the second three months of the year, bringing the total for the first six months to $97,676,701, which, after deductions, would amount to $6.46 a share on the common. This compares to $135,840,411, or $11.72 a share, during the first half of 1929. The directors declared only the regular quarterly dividend on common and preferred stock.

Financial circles, however, considered the prediction of increased business as of greater importance than the statement of earnings, for it represents the combined judgment of members of the finance committee, which proved to be remarkably accurate for the first quarter of the year.

Myron C. Taylor is chairman of the committee, which comprises George F. Baker, J. P. Morgan, T. W. Lamont, James A. Farrell, Percival Roberts Jr., Nathan L. Miller, W. J. Filbert, and George F. Baker Jr.

The income account for the June quarter compares as follows:

	1930	1929
*Total net earnings	$47,061,304	$73,861,426
Depr. depl., etc.	15,921,493	15,919,386
Balance	31,139,811	57,942,040
Subsidiary bond int.	1,397,189	1,865,965
Bond interest	12,541	2,250,632
Balance	29,730,081	53,825,843
†Special income	2,396,636	.....
Net profit	52,126,717	53,825,843
Preferred dividends	6,304,919	6,304,919
Common dividends	14,981,533	14,053,032
Surplus	10,840,265	33,467,892

*After expenses and taxes, including Federal income taxes.
†Represents apportionment of net interest on Federal tax refunds.

The income account for the six months ended June 30 compares as follows:

	1930	1929
*Total net earnings	$96,676,701	$135,804,411
Depr. depl. etc.	30,735,022	30,636,214
Balance	65,941,679	105,304,197
Sub. bond interest	2,817,886	3,739,569
Bond interest	26,819	5,453,338
Balance	63,111,252	96,011,290
†Special income	4,793,272	.....
Net profit	67,904,524	96,011,290
Preferred dividends	12,609,838	12,609,838
Common dividends	29,963,066	26,506,443
Surplus	25,331,620	56,895,009

*After expenses and taxes, including federal income taxes.
†Represents apportionment of net interest on federal tax refunds.

Monthly net earnings for the June quarter compare as follows:

	1930	1929
April	$16,113,583	$22,983,772
May	16,570,790	26,226,655
June	14,376,931	24,650,999

STEPS ARE TAKEN TO BUILD MOTOR ROAD TO ARCTIC

(Continued from Page 1)

a large part of its distance, by following the innumerable streams which flow north and south, before turning west to the Pacific. Engineers do not believe that they will encounter any costs equal to those experienced in the construction of the Cariboo road along the Fraser River, in southern British Columbia.

The total cost of the scheme, however, is the matter of greatest concern to the provincial authorities here. Already there has been widespread opposition to the spending of large sums on a road to Alaska at the expense of improvement to roads in the inhabited parts of this Province. The Government has satisfied this protest by the assurance that the Alaska road must be financed separately and cannot be allowed to interfere with the ordinary road appropriations.

United States To Do Its Part

The United States, of course, would be expected to build its own link of the highway through Alaska, and the Canadian Government has promised to build the Yukon section, according to Dr. Tolmie. But the remaining section through British Columbia is a huge undertaking for a province of some 600,000 people, which already has heavy commitments for other roads equally important.

For this reason Dr. Tolmie has announced that his Government is endeavoring to secure some favorable arrangement for financing the cost, and has intimated that the assistance of the United States in this direction would be welcome. The United States, by securing road access to Alaska, would be the chief beneficiary from the entire scheme, he believes. When the road surveys are complete Dr. Tolmie will seek some arrangement by which this Province will not have to pay so much as to make the scheme more than the treasury can afford.

The prospective benefits of the road to British Columbia, of course, are very great and have been emphasized by Dr. Tolmie in many public addresses. The attraction of Alaska, he says, will draw thousands of Americans northward every year, and to reach their northern territory they must travel a full 1000 miles through this Province. The value of this tourist traffic would be enormous, and in the Premier's opinion would make the road the best investment which British Columbia could undertake.

He envisions the day when Americans not alone from the Pacific states but from all parts of the Union will cross the international boundary at all points of entry and reach the main road system of the Province by many routes, thus spending their money in almost the entire inhabited territory of British Columbia.

Approach Is Inspiring

The large motor caravan of Canadians and Americans who went to Hazelton recently as Dr. Tolmie's guests found that the approaches to the proposed Alaska highway are as interesting as the highway itself will be, both scenically and historically. From Vancouver the Great North Road of British Columbia follows the Fraser River along its open flat valley and then into its frowning canyon, where you can see its yellow flood 1000 feet below you and beside it the two transcontinental railways, their locomotives and cars looking like toys.

Out of the Fraser Canyon the road emerges into the great dry belt of British Columbia, a land of rolling sage brush hills and brilliant colorings. Further north it enters a region of dense jack pine and cottonwood forests and swings back again to the side of the Fraser. But it is a Fraser not easily recognized, for the towering walls of rock have given way to sheer cliffs of yellow clay, which merge into timbered hills as far as the eye can reach.

This is the old Cariboo Road, the road on which the great gold rush of 1862 traveled from the coast to the rich creeks of Cariboo. It has been improved and widened out since the days of the covered wagon and the ox team, but it runs on the same location, and all along it are the old-time stopping houses where the gold seekers stopped. Many of them offer you the same rough but generous hospitality as in the old days, while at other places modern hotels have been built.

Penetrates Real Wilderness

Where the Fraser turns eastward in its great backward bend, the road turns westward into a land still in the early stages of settlement and bearing all the marks of the frontier. Scenically it is one of the most interesting roads in Canada. It cleaves through dense forests, straight as an arrow for stretches of five and 10 miles; it skirts mighty lakes and a hundred foaming rivers; it leaves behind the rolling hills of the Fraser and finally, at Hazelton, takes one into the eastern thrust of the coast mountains.

The Indians of this country, in their little villages, live much as their ancestors lived. Only an occasional settler's cabin and the road itself show that white men have penetrated so far north. Nothing more than a narrow trail goes further than Hazelton. It is one of the trails of the gold rush of '98. Here hundreds of prospectors marched to the Yukon fording the rivers on rafts, swimming their horses across the Skeena and the Bulkley, where a crossing seems quite impossible. Nothing remains to mark this epic story of adventure but the government telegraph line which follows the gold-rush trail.

When the Alaska highway is built it will probably cling close to this trail, as the Cariboo Road clings to the trail of '62. When the Alaska highway is opened, and Americans drive to the arctic as comfortably as they drive through their own country, they will add the final chapter to the romantic story of these regions.

Alaska Highway Board Appointed by Hoover

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Hoover on July 28 appointed Ernest Walker Sawyer of California, Herbert H. Rice of Michigan and Maj. Malcolm Elliott, of the army engineers corps as special commissioners to investigate the practicability of a highway from the northwestern part of the United States to Alaska.

The three commissioners are to coöperate with representatives of Canada in the study. The proposed highway would pass through British Columbia and Yukon Territory.

EUROPEAN WHEAT OUTPUT

Wheat production of 10 European countries, excluding Russia, is estimated by the International Institute of Agriculture at 653,000,000 bushels, an increase of 7,000,000 bushels over 1929 and 67,000,000 bushels over the 1924-28 average.

Prosperity Seals

BUSINESS IS BETTER
LET'S ADVERTISE OUR OPTIMISM
BUY NOW
BROADCAST CONFIDENCE
BUSINESS WILL GROW BY THE SEEDS YE SOW
PURCHASERS ARE THE MINUTE MEN OF BUSINESS
BUY NOW BRIDGE DEPRESSION BY BUYING
THE KEY TO BETTER BUSINESS BUY NOW
THE BUY WAY IS THE HIGHWAY TO PROSPERITY
BUILD REPAIR RENEW

BUSINESS BUILDING BRIEFS

Effort Made to Encourage Estimated 25,000,000 Persons in United States, Who Buy, to Buy Normally and Thus Produce Markets for Persons Requiring Work.

CHICAGO FIRMS FURTHER TRADE IN NOVEL MANNER

Envelopes Carry Stickers Calling Attention to 'Sensible Optimism'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Vivid seals, bearing messages of encouragement to business and to buyers, will brighten the letters of several Chicago business houses when stickers are pasted on envelopes of outgoing mail this week.

A large clothing concern and a well-known advertising agency were among those whose orders for seals were filled in the first printing sent out July 30.

The purpose of the stickers is to promote "sensible optimism," according to M. Bennett Kovnat, an advertising man who planned them. There are enough encouraging facts in the business situation, Mr. Kovnat maintains, to give a sound basis for an optimistic outlook. The seals, he hopes, will do some small part in encouraging the estimated 25,000,000 persons in the United States, who have jobs, to buy normally, thus producing markets which will give work to those who need it.

The seals are printed in a series of 12, each bearing its message. "Purchasers are the minute men of business," an orange colored sticker advises, with a vigorous minute man as a reminder. "Buy now; bridge depression by buying," says another. "BUYway is the highway to prosperity," a third seal declares. A sower broadcasting seed gives his message in verse: "Business will grow by the seeds ye sow." "Build, Repair, Renew," is another.

To spread the seals more broadly, Mr. Kovnat is publishing small booklets of 36 which purchasers may give to their correspondents, asking them to use them as their "contribution to prosperity."

MANY MOSQUES TO BE DEMOLISHED

BEYOGLU, Turk.—Evkaf, the Government Department responsible for the administration of religious buildings and estate, has decided to demolish 80 mosques because they are either in a state of ruin, or no longer frequented by the faithful.

In place of these mosques, shops and blocks of flats and offices will be built.

GROUP FINDS RUINS OF PRE-AZTEC CITY

TOLUCA, Mexico (AP)—One of the richest archæological finds in Mexico in many years was announced July 29 with the discovery of the pre-Aztec city of Calixtlahuaca, a short distance north of Toluca.

Eleven temples, a number of pyramids, and many valuable specimens were found, according to the reports received here. Several excursions are being planned in the hope of further discoveries.

Wild Animals Flock to Park Protection

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Animals of the western wilds seem to know that inside national park boundaries there is safety for them, national park service officials declare.

As proof of their contention, they point to what has happened at Grand Teton National Park, in northwestern Wyoming. When the park was opened early in 1929, park officials were disappointed at the lack of the wild animals. Recent reports from the park indicate that during the present summer a good number of animals have been observed throughout the park.

Moose are much in evidence. Not generally seen in the haunts of men, they have been noted calmly grazing around headquarters in Grand Teton. Those that wander into the home corral seem much interested in the grazing horses. Black tail deer and a bear also aroused unusual interest when seen in the park, since these animals are not usually seen, it is reported.

Approximately 14,144 acres of land have just been added to Rocky Mountain National Park in Colorado by proclamation of President Hoover, including the headwaters of the Colorado River in the vicinity of the Never Summer Mountains, so called by the Indians because of the everlasting snows that spatter their summits.

TONS OF TUSKS LANDED IN BRITAIN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The largest shipment of Russian ivory ever received in Britain has just arrived at the Port of London Authority's Warehouse, London Dock. It weighs 11 tons, and some of the tusks are 10 feet in length and 250 pounds in weight.

The ivory is said to be of the mammoth period and gives the impression of having been recovered from river beds in Siberia.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

MAINE

Kennebunk: Town Hall, 3 p. m., Aug. 3.

NEW JERSEY

Cape May (auspices First Church, Wildwood): Hunt's City Pier Theater, 3:15 p. m., Aug. 3.

NEW YORK

New York: (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 1935 Anthony Avenue, 8 p. m., Aug. 4. Radiocast Station WPCH.

EDISON POINTS TO THE VALUE OF HARD WORK

Tells State Aspirants for Scholarships It Plays Greatest Part

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WEST ORANGE, N. J.—Thomas A. Edison welcomed 49 of the nation's most promising youth at exercises which opened the three-day program of events in connection with the second annual Edison scholarship awards here on July 30. The boys, who respresent every state in the Union and the District of Columbia, have established their right to come here for the competition by winning over all other candidates in their state in examinations held locally.

In the group seated in rows before the canopied stand on the grounds of the Edison plant here, from which the veteran inventor spoke his brief welcome, were the sons of farmers and carpenters, of ministers and officers in the army and navy and of men in various other professions.

Mr. Edison congratulated the candidates on their high standing, and declared that the task of the judges would be no easier in this second competition than in that of last year, when the contest "was close and the task of selecting the winner a difficult one for the judges." He urged them to remember, however, that talent cannot be substituted for hard work.

"Let me say this to you," he said. "Do not count too heavily on your mental attainments. They are necessary to succeed, but remember always that there is no substitute for hard work."

Mr. Edison made it clear that he believed that temperance plays a very important part in individual development.

He believes, he says, that the mechanization of industry will increase opportunities for the development of the individual and for personal leisure. People generally, he thought, would use their leisure wisely "if they shunned whisky." He believed that modern youth get greater chances for improvement than did the young people of the two preceding generations.

Mr. Edison said he did not think there was an actual business depression at the present time, but that evidences of business depression are caused chiefly by the fact that workers become scared and will not buy. He expressed the thought that mass production might be increased indefinitely without glutting the markets, except in the case of the farmer, whose products, he said, are limited by the ability of the purchaser to consume.

Region Dry Heads to Hear Program

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Following a conference at the White House July 29 with President Hoover and other officials concerned with the enforcement of prohibition, Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, recently appointed head of the bureau of prohibition in the Department of Justice, stated that a comprehensive program is to be outlined to the 12 regional administrators at their meeting here July 30 and 31. Accompanying Colonel Woodcock at the White House conference were William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, and G. Aaron Youngquist, Assistant Attorney-General in charge of prohibition enforcement.

In addition to the meeting with administrators, Colonel Woodcock has arranged to confer with heads of 12 special-agent groups. The question of the conduct of prohibition agents in the discharge of their duties, according to Colonel Woodcock, has important bearings upon the public attitude toward law observance. He made it clear in a statement to the press that he intends to develop a morale among agents and institute strict methods of discipline for agents who go beyond the law in their enforcement efforts.

As to further measures for strengthening the position of enforcement agents, it is understood that Colonel Woodcock intends to eliminate political considerations in the appointment of agents and to endeavor to obtain salary increases for these positions.

21 NAMED IN 'POISON' GINGER CONSPIRACY

TOPEKA, Kan. (AP) — Twenty-one men including 18 from New York City and Brooklyn and three from Kansas, and six Brooklyn and New York City corporations were named in an indictment charging conspiracy to violate the federal prohibition law returned July 29 by a federal grand jury after an investigation into manufacture, distribution and sale of adulterated jamaica ginger.

D. R. Herskowitz, New York federal investigator, and Sardius M. Brewster, United States attorney, said it involved transformation of certain popular liquid articles containing alcohol, manufacture of which was legal, into what was known as jamaica ginger and which eventually found its way into the market.

Church Is Organized by Pilgrims in Massachusetts Bay Plantation

By FRANK E. BRIDGMAN

Mr. Bridgman assumes the character of a correspondent purporting to have been on board the Arbella and now assisting in the building of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He describes life as it was in 1630, and names, dates, and quotations are from authentic documents and records.

CHARLESTOWN, July 30, 1630 — A church was organized here this afternoon. It is the day designated on last Sunday as a day of humiliation and prayer. George Phillips and John Wilson have preached under the trees, and the people have bowed their heads in prayer and fasted. In a similar manner the day has been observed in Salem and Mattapan; and in all probability the church at Plymouth has recognized the day, Governor Winthrop having "earnestly entreated" Governor Bradford to do so.

The "exercise" of the day being concluded, the following covenant was presented for the consideration of those who desired to unite in instituting a church:

"In the Name of our Lord Jesus Christ, and in obedience to His holy will and divine ordinance, wee whose names are hereunder written, being by His most wise and good Providence brought together in this part of America in the Bay of Massachusetts, and desirous to unite ourselves into one Congregation or Church, under the Lord Jesus Christ our Head, in such sort as becometh all those whom He hath redeemed and sanctified to Himselfe, doe herely solemnly and religiously (as in His most holy Presence) promise and bind ourselves to walk in all our wayes according to the Rule of the Gospell, and in all sincere conformity to His holy ordinances, and in mutuall love and respect each to other, so neere as God shall give us grace."

This covenant of the first church in Charlestown was signed today by John Winthrop, Thomas Dudley, John Wilson and Isaack Johnson. Others will be given opportunity later—"not then intending rashly to proceed to ye choyce of officers, or ye admitting of any other to this societie then a few, to witte, such as are well knowne unto them; promising after to receive in such by confession of faith as shall appeare to be fitly qualified for ye estate."

The Rev. Francis Bright was an interested witness of the proceedings. He has been the spiritual leader of the "old planters" at Charlestown for more than a year, and is glad to see his work culminate in the establishment of a church organization, with the assistance of the newcomers. As he intends to return to England shortly, he is not planning to become a member of the new church.

Census Gives South 37,321,423 Persons

WASHINGTON (AP)—The 16 states and the District of Columbia listed by the census bureau as comprising the South had a 14.2 per cent population increase in the last 10 years as compared with a 12.7 per cent increase in the decade ending with 1920.

A compilation of the totals showed that on April 1, 37,321,423 persons were located within their borders, a numerical increase of 4,695,620 over 1920.

The South 10 years ago had 31.3 per cent of the total populaiton of the United States. While the total population of the country has not yet been completed, the unofficial total of slightly less than 123,000,000 indicates a slightly smaller southern percentage this year.

The states listed by the census bureau as comprising the South are the south Atlantic states, including Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida; the east south central states, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi, and the west south central states, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas.

NEW 'PEKING MAN' SKULL DISCOVERED

PEIPING, China (AP)—Discovery of a second sinanthropus skull was announced by Dr. Davidson Black of the Rockefeller Foundation, at a meeting of the Chinese Geological Survey today.

The new specimen, which was pieced together from uncrushed fragments, was stated to have yielded valuable information concerning certain parts not represented in the first skull found last December.

Dr. Black said he believed the second skull was that of a young adult male, whereas the previous find probably was that of a girl.

Reports last December of the discovery of a new "Peking man" skull by a Chinese geologist working in the quarries near Peiping aroused much interest. This first skull at the time of its finding was described as the most complete discovery of its kind in history. It was estimated to be more than 1,000,000 years old.

NEW YORK CITY

Announcement

P. Richard, for years Hairdresser to America's Elite of Paris, New York and Miami Beach, has purchased the controlling interest in Cluzelle Bros.' New York Salon and cordially invites all his friends and patrons to visit him here. Mr. Richard wishes to assure all that he will make every effort to please and uphold his reputation for creating coiffures par excellence to suit each individual type.

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Successor to
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The Finger Wave

"ELEGANTE"

by R. LOUIS—models your hair *superbly!*

IT has what the French call *"la ligne chic"*... the mark of the truly *distinguished* woman! The finger wave "Elegante" is so *firmly impressed* that it has marvelous lasting powers.

Visitors to New York will be keenly interested in the "Ensemble" Permanent . . 1930 Creation of R. Louis.

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$5 — YOU NEED NO LONGER BE TOLD THAT YOU HAVE AN EXPENSIVE FOOT — $6

AAAAA to EEE, Sizes 1 to 12

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NEW YORK	16 E. 37th St.
NEW YORK	11 W. 36th St.
NEW YORK	93 Nassau St.
BROOKLYN	316 Livingston St.
BROOKLYN	922 Flatbush Ave.
JAMAICA, L. I.	89-65 164th St.
FREEPORT, L. I.	52 Main St.
NEWARK, N. J.	899 Broad St.
TRENTON, N. J.	17 So. Broad St.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.,	1219 Main St.

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WASHINGTON, 607-14th St., N. W.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1735 Boardwalk

HOW TO REVIVE APPETITES ON HOT SUMMER EVENINGS

These are days when you need all your originality in preparing the evening meal. And when you will appreciate anything that will shorten your work in the kitchen.

Otto Stahl's FRANKFURTERS

Have you ever thought of frankfurters? Not ordinary frankfurters. But Otto Stahl's famous European blend frankfurters. Different from ordinary frankfurters. Flavored and spiced in a delicious way that will entice the most jaded appetite. Nourishing. Pure. Ready-cooked. Made from the sweetest and tenderest pork and beef. With that delectable flavor sealed so it can't escape. Made under United States Government supervision. Try Otto Stahl's Frankfurters tonight and give the family a real Summer treat.

A STAHL-MEYER PRODUCT

READY COOKED
EASY TO SERVE
A NEW FLAVOR

Sold at all first-class delicatessen and food stores.

Unbeatable for picnics, beach parties, outings.

Special Introductory Offer

STAHL-MEYER,
3rd Ave. at 127th St., New York City

Please send me, all charges prepaid, one can of Otto Stahl's Imported Style Frankfurters (containing 8 or 9). I will try them—if entirely satisfied, I will send you 45c as payment in full.

Name.....

Street.....City.....State.....

CHINESE MAKE SLOW HEADWAY MAKING PAPER

Invented Process About 105 A. D. and Kept It Secret for Centuries

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING, China—Chinese history records that paper—one of China's great contributions to the world—was first made from "the inner bark of trees, ends of hemp, old rags and fishing nets." Though this contribution was made at least 1800 years ago, possibly before the Christian era, progress in the art of making paper has not developed far in the country of its origin.

Indeed, the visitor to Peiping today, desirous of avoiding the usual rounds of shops, temples, palaces and tombs, or, having seen them and being on the quest for "out of the way" things, will find near there, at Poamachong, about five miles west of the legation quarter near a towering 13-story pagoda, a factory where the same crude methods of paper making in use centuries ago are still employed.

The art of making paper was first invented, according to Chinese historians, in the reign of Ho Ti of the Han Dynasty, about 105 A. D. by Tsai Lun. Prior to that time the Chinese had written their documents on stone, hemp, silk, palm leaves, chips of wood and even on plates of metal. Impressions on the palm leaves, the wooden chips and the metal plates were made with styles, and a volume was formed by joining them together.

The Han Dynasty was a golden age of China, a period of which the Chinese have always been proud; so proud, in fact, that they have delighted to call themselves the "Sons of Han." It was in the preceding dynasty—the Chin—under Shih Tuang Ti, that a systematic effort had been made to destroy all books. Shih was so enraged at the opposition of the scholars to his imperialistic schemes that he endeavored to exterminate them and their works.

The manufacture of paper, and the supplanting of bamboo tablets and the style by paper and ink brush gave a tremendous impetus to literature and learning. The production of books was greatly stimulated, and in the "Annals of the Han Dynasty" it is recorded that the Imperial Library had 3123 books on the classics, 2705 on philosophy, 2528 on mathematics, 1318 on poetry.

The Chinese kept the art of making paper a secret for many centuries. In the West, the Egyptians had long used papyrus, made by pasting leaves of the papyrus plant crosswise, while they, together with other civilizations of the West, also recorded history on stone, bone, metal, clay tablets, wood and vellum.

Were it not for the innate clannishness and secretiveness of the Chinese, it would seem surprising, in view of the extensive trading operations that developed between them and the Arabs in the early years of the Christian era, that it took so long for the art to be developed in the West. It was not until the beginning of the eighth century that it was passed on. During a conflict between the Chinese and Arabs, somewhere on the plains of central Asia, some Chinese paper makers were captured, and under threat taught their Arab captors the secrets of the art.

The Chinese have a great reverence for the printed word—so great a reverence, in fact, that benevolent-minded persons will pay old men and women to go about the streets to pick up scraps of paper on which Chinese characters have been written and deposit them in receptacles so that they will not be trampled underfoot. These "waste baskets" are to be seen in profusion in any Chinese city.

Scavengers of Peiping—men, women and children—will comb the streets of the city for rags and old paper—not for the semisacred purpose of preserving the written character, but in order that they may sell their pickings to the paper factory.

LIBRARIES POPULAR IN CHESHIRE, ENG.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng. — Through the operation of 272 village centers and branch libraries in the County of Cheshire, a total of 321,245 books have circulated in rural areas during the last year, according to statistics furnished by the authorities of the Cheshire County library scheme.

These centers for the circulation of books have been established throughout the county in recent years. In the villages the local school is generally utilized for the purpose of housing and circulating the books, and a member of the school staff usually acts as librarian. In the larger centers the cooperation of urban and parish councils has been secured in the establishment of more adequate circulating libraries.

SCOTS EDUCATIONISTS HONOR BADEN-POWELL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDINBURGH — The Boy Scout Movement recently received the recognition of Scottish educationists when the Chief Scout, Lord Baden-Powell, was made an honorary Fellow of the Educational Institute of Scotland.

The chairman, Dr. George Morrison of Aberdeen, said it was primarily as a great educator that Lord Baden-Powell had claims on his country. He had restored to a town-bred generation the power to use its hands; he had rekindled in it a love of the open air and the simple life, and had stimulated in the youth of the world a spirit of self-sacrifice and the practice of discipline.

IBERO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE TO EXTEND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMBURG — The Ibero-Amerikanische Institut, founded in 1917 by Professor Schaedel, which suffered an eclipse during the inflation period and which was revived in 1928 with the support of the Free State of Hamburg, is to move in the near future into new quarters in one of the state buildings, where it can broaden its work and extend its influence through all Ibero-American countries.

The institute has a board of directors (Senator Dr. Burchard being the chairman), appointed by the state, the duties of which are to further the friendly relations with all Ibero-American countries, as well as Spain, along cultural and economic lines. In order to accomplish this, government officials and representatives of exporters and importers of each South American country, together with the German firms having interests in that South American country, form a group, the various groups working under the board of directors.

Bibles Sold in 1929 Exceed All Records

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SHEFFIELD, Eng.—The world's best seller in 1929 was the Bible, of which more copies were bought than during any previous 12 months in history.

The British and Foreign Bible Society alone distributed 12,000,000 copies of the Bible, the New Testament, or the Gospels, the American Bible Society sold 15,000,000 more, while the sales of the National Society of Scotland brought the grand total for 1929 up to 32,000,000. Taking the whole of the Protestant countries of Europe into consideration it is estimated that at least 50,000,000 Bibles or parts of the Bible were put into circulation last year, an increase of about 10,000,000, on the highest annual figure previously recorded.

The Rev. E. L. Smith, literary superintendent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, in an interview with the representative of a Sheffield paper, states that the most striking advance made in the publication of the Bible in 1929 was in Wales, where in spite of grave economic depression the number of Bibles printed in the Welsh tongue jumped in 12 months from 26,000 to 66,000. He also said that China is rapidly becoming one of the most earnest Bible-reading countries in the world, the London society alone selling 5,000,000 copies there last year.

150 EX-SERVICE MEN CONDUCT FARM PLOT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Eng—On the Canwell Estate, in one of the most beautiful corners of Staffordshire, 150 ex-service men now have holdings, ranging in size from one to fifty acres.

The estate was acquired by the Birmingham Corporation for this purpose in 1919, under the Land Settlement Facilities Act, and among the present holders are some of the men who settled at Canwell when the scheme was first started.

When the members of the agricultural and small holdings committee of the Birmingham City Council inspected the estate recently, their chairman, T. Quinney, gave a résumé of the work that had been done at Canwell during the last 11 years, and said that not only were the present occupiers holding their own, but he could think of no failure in the whole history of the undertaking, though the profits were very slender.

He said he was thankful that statesmen of all parties were beginning to realize the need for assisting agriculture. He believed that with careful management the estate would pay its way and would never be a burden on the taxpayers.

Restriction Sought on Capital Penalty

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Sir Herbert Samuel, former Home Secretary, in evidence he gave before a "select" committee of the House of Commone has made a proposal of interest where capital punishment is concerned.

He does not think the time has yet come in Britain to abolish the supreme penalty altogether. He does hold, however, that the number of cases in which resort is had to it might gradually be reduced, and that resort to it is only justified when necessary as a deterrent to crime.

Already, Sir Herbert went on to say, of capital sentences which came before the Home Secretary in Britain three out of seven were reprieved. From 1901 to 1929 the supreme sentence was passed upon 738 persons. Of that number 327 were reprieved, and 411 executed. The suggestion he made would, therefore, only be carrying still further the fundamental already acted upon.

SEVEN WOMEN MADE BRITISH BARRISTERS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The bar in London has just been reinforced by seven more women.

Amongst 128 men students simultaneously called to the bar in London are Col. Hector G. Reid, Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, Owen C. K. Corrie, judge of the Supreme Court in Palestine, and Bryan Walter Guinness, Peter Esme Brassey and Dingle Mackintosh Foot, sons of Members of Parliament.

2660 EMIGRANTS LEAVE ANTWERP

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUSSELS—During the first quarter of this year a total of 2660 persons emigrated via the port of Antwerp. These included 301 Belgians, 18 Dutch, 7 Italians, 45 Swiss, 34 English, 25 Luxembourgers, 67 Austrians, 171 Hungarians, 103 Czechoslovaks, 169 Rumanians, 202 Russians, 139 Jugoslavians, etc. The greater number were agriculturists.

Canada took 1613, the United States 701, and South America 337.

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Understanding America
Speakers, Prof. Houston Peterson, Willis J. Abbot, Dr. Arthur Frank Payne, Elsie Chamberlain, Floyd Dell.
Sea Bathing, Golf, Tennis, Music

Barbarous Garb Cloaks Kindly 'Thunderbirds'

VISITORS TO NEW MEXICO WITNESS INDIAN CEREMONIES

Indians of New Mexico Reveal Mysteries of Pueblo Pageantry

By SIMONE D'HAUTEFORT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

San Juan, N. M.

THE entire population of this little Indian village had gathered in the plaza to await the appearance of the dancers and musicians, who, at the moment of our arrival, were still in the act of preparing for the ceremony.

The Indian Governor of the pueblo and one of the chiefs took us into an adobe building, where these preparations were going on, and we were a little startled at first by the unusual sight. Everyone in the room we entered was picturesque beyond our fondest hopes, and each one busy arranging a mysterious pageantry, every detail of it having some special significance to them.

The two eagle dancers, who were to imitate that kingly bird in both dress and motion, were putting strange trappings on their painted bodies, fastening great wings of eagle feathers to the length of their arms, sticking white tufts of down on their chests in a wide semicircle that reached from shoulder to shoulder, and adding here and there a finishing touch to the painting of their faces and bodies. Feathers were already affixed to their waists and some were tied to their ankles; while on their heads they wore white caps, terminated by a long white horn protruding from the forehead, giving the aspect of an eagle's beak. Except for a broad piece of deerskin wrapped around each of them like kilts, their bodies were bare, but the fact of their being thoroughly coated with thick paint gave them a well-clothed appearance.

Garb of Brilliant Hues

The musicians were also striking figures with their buckskin trousers ornamented with embroidery and fringe which were seen between the heavy folds of their many-hued blankets, and their moccasins were covered with beads.

Their long hair hung down over their shoulders imprisoned in strips of fur, while around their necks innumerable silver, turquoise, coral and wampum necklaces blended their colors in barbaric splendor. Most striking of all, however, were their great war bonnets which towered from their heads like majestic crowns.

How kind all these people were! We felt quite at home with them although we could not understand their Spanish, which was the only tongue they knew other than their Indian dialect. We could only smile at them, but that language they highly appreciate, so they good-humouredly smile back, showing fine white teeth.

Thunder in Eagle's Wings

When the preparations were at last over we went out ahead of our picturesque, newly found friends and joined the waiting crowd in the plaza, in order to witness the dramatic appearance of the dancers on what was to be their stage. A long impressive silence had fallen over the crowd,—a silence such as that which precedes great events. Suddenly the stillness was broken by muffled sounds of the drums indoors, then the hollow and jerky noise resounded as the door was flung open and the Thunderbirds appeared.

The Eagle Dance is one of the most beautiful of the Indian dances. The Thunderbird, as the Indians call the eagle, is to them a giver of rain, and in their poetic words they say that the beating of his wings causes thunder, and that lightning is the flashing of his eyes.

We watched, fascinated, as the Thunderbirds went through the intricacies of their dance, their feet moving with extraordinary lightness over the hard earth of the plaza, as they circled about wheeling with outstretched wings, darting this way and that, now together, now apart—like human shuttles in an invisible loom, weaving a mysterious pattern that only the Indians could interpret.

The weird chant of the musicians blending with the thudding vibrations of the tom-toms was fitting music for the occasion, and strangely stirring to hear. Our ears rang with the brisk beating of the drums so near at hand, while a heavy overpowering perfume of burned cedar wood (coming from the kitchen fires in the quaint earthen houses of the pueblo) enveloped us like an invisible cloud.

We came back to earth suddenly. The Eagle Dance is all too short, lasting only a few minutes. Although it can be repeated at intervals during a whole day when it is performed as a religious ceremony, this one, having been given simply for our benefit, was drawing to a close.

Quietly the gigantic painted birds took their long last flight, spreading out their wings as if they were shelter for the whole world. They were taking in them all the wishes of their people for rain. Then dancers and musicians vanished like a dream.

Large Girls' Clubs Aid Small in Britain

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—"By organized amalgamation the girl of today can secure privileges which would never be granted in response to individual requests," said Mrs. Philip Snowden, in speaking to the great audience in Albert Hall watching the rally which formed part of the national conference of the National Council of Girls' Clubs.

An organization which, coördinating the girls' club movement throughout Great Britain, and representing over 4000 clubs with a membership of 250,000 working girls, was, Mrs. Snowden pointed out, in a position to make demands. Its latest demand was on the big scale of all its other activities—it was asking for £100,000, the large percentage of which would go to the starting of new clubs in necessitous and new housing areas, to founding holiday centers, and to helping existing girls' clubs in the expansion of their work.

"In certain of the larger cities, clubs are strong enough to stand on their own feet," Mrs. Snowden explained, "and they are generous enough to realize that some smaller centers find it difficult to be self-supporting, and lend them their aid."

Lady Eleanor Keane, chairman of the council, in addressing the opening meeting of the conference, which was attended by delegates from all parts of the British Isles, spoke of the work that had developed during the last year. Among the most useful things that had been accomplished, she said, was an ararngement, made possible by the big national societies such as the Girls' Friendly Society, the Girls' Guildry and others, which were affiliated to the council, whereby a grant had been obtained from the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust for Club Libraries.

During the conference, discussion centered largely upon such questions as the opportunities offered to girls by a life overseas; what may be done for clubs by local education authorities; the meanings of constructive licensing reform; and general problems connected with club organization and management.

Iceland Fisheries Get New Impetus

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

REYKJAVIK, Ice. — An authority on Iceland's fishing industry and the director of the country's largest fishing company has given some interesting particulars about a forthcoming revolution in the fishing industry of the island.

In his opinion it means a vast expansion which will open literally all international markets for Icelandic fish. Hitherto the fish has been salted, a method which, as a matter of fact, limits its sale to the humbler classes of some southern countries, where no one will eat salted fish if he can afford fresh.

The new process, which is already in operation, will enable people to get fresh fish from Iceland, by means of the Ottesen quick-freezing system. Fish are dipped in a fluid before freezing, making them as stiff and dry as a piece of wood and preserving them for six months. Placed in fresh water for three hours they become like fresh fish again.

The fishing company in question has already treated 1000 tons of fish in this way, and is confident that this will be the process of the future and prove an outlet for the Iceland fishing industry to all parts of the world.

The supply of fish is inexhaustible, it is said, cod in the winter, herring in the summer. Iceland's fishing fleet is up-to-date, consisting of 50 trawlers, of some 300-450 tons, and a great fleet of motor-cutters of 10-50 tons, equal to the best English craft and much better than the average German fishing boats.

War Propagandists Would Be Punished

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUSSELS—Repression of propaganda for a war of aggression was the chief topic of discussion at the recent meeting here of the International Conference for the Unification of the Penal Code.

The conference adopted, by a large majority, the following clause: "Whoever shall promote public propaganda for the incitement of a war of aggression shall be punished by . . . (Each country will determine the nature of the punishment to be inflicted)."

The penalty provided will not be applied except under a reserve of a similar penalty in the legislation of the country against which the incitement to a war of aggression has been directed.

The conference likewise adopted a clause destined to restrain the transport, distribution or trade of all obnoxious literature, songs, pictures, advertisements, books or writing, whether printed or otherwise.

Sweet Potatoes Are Found Useful in Manufacturing Cloth and Paper

Bureau of Standards Research Aims to Put Southern Crops Into Textile Trade—Starch Is Used in Numerous Processes

NEW YORK (AP)—Clothes containing a dash of the American sweet potato are next on the list of prospective wonders.

New United States bureau of standards researches, which aim to put sweet potatoes and other southern agricultural crops into the textile industry, and boost the southern pine as a source of paper, were announced July 29 by Theodore Swann of Birmingham, Ala., vice-chairman of the Alabama Industrial Development Board.

The bureau begins work next month on both projects, coöperating with Alabama Polytechnic Institute for textiles and the University of Alabama for paper.

Starch is to be the sweet potato contribution to what the well-dressed man will wear. Known principally in collars as something that melts, starch also is a chemical with many other qualities, from food and glue-like adhesive to explosives and artificial silks, and it is particularly indispensable in weaving.

It serves first as a protective coating, called sizing, which guards threads from wearing or losing their nap as they rub in the weaving process. In some goods the starch is removed after weaving by using chemicals. But it also may be retained in the finished products to enrich color, enhance sheen, make threads full-bodied by filling in the microscopal nicks and hollows or produce a texture more agreeable to the touch.

American textile mills use 250,000,000 pounds of starch annually, mainly made from Irish potatoes, wheat and corn. Millions of dollars worth of this starch is imported. The American sweet potato, with a 20 to 25 per cent starch content, offers the South another economic opportunity if it can be made into the textile starch.

There may develop also sweet potato Christmas cards and sweet potato correspondence notes, for starch is used in the finishing process of these and many other grades of paper.

"This investigation," says a prospectus of the bureau of standards, "will have to do primarily with the starches found in the crops grown in the South. It is proposed to make a study of the uses of starch in the manufacture of textiles and the properties required in a starch for each use. Further it is planned to determine whether starch from one sourch is superior to that from another for given purposes, and if specific starches may be modified so as better to adapt them for particular uses."

Concerning the paper-making plans the prospectus says: "A fundamental study of the chemical reactions involved in the sulphate pulping process is being initiated. This process is used for the production of the southern kraft papers which has attained huge proportions in recent years. More definite information on the complicated chemical reactions of this process is sought to extend its field of usefulness. At present each ton of paper produced is accompanied by the loss of 350 pounds of sodium sulphate or 80 pounds of sulphur.

Both research projects were undertaken at the request of Gov. Bibb Graves of Albama, chairman of the Alabama Industrial Development Board.

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RED TAPE STOPS HOUSE BUILDING, DELEGATES TOLD

Turck Praises Loan Agencies for Steps Taken to Eliminate Trouble

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—The decrease in residential construction reported in the first half of 1930 is not the result of business depression but of "a lack of home-owning propaganda, the presence of red tape in the home-owning transaction, and a wrong attitude on the part of the public toward how to figure property values," according to Fenton B. Turck Jr. of New York City, chairman of the National Building Survey Conference. He addressed the session of the United States Building & Loan Association convention here on Tuesday.

Mr. Turck said of the 50 per cent drop in residence construction reported for the first half of 1930, only 15 per cent could be attributed to business depression. The other 35 per cent of the people who would have built, he said, had the money, but either were not sufficiently educated to do so, or were discouraged by the red tape involved in home building.

The speaker lauded the building and loan agencies, which have taken steps to eliminate some of this red tape by helping the home owner in material specifications, the selection of contractors, inspection of work and other important details. He referred particularly to the Realty Coöperative Building and Loan Association in New York, with assets of over $80,000,000, which is setting up an extensive display of building materials and equipment so its depositors and borrowers can gain first hand knowledge of what is available in this field. Such service, he said, will meet the problem of cessation of residence construction in this country, from which more than 60 industries and businesses have suffered, by thus encouraging the public to again undertake home building.

A recommendation that taxes on real estate be reduced and that the burden of home-owning be made easier through quarterly or monthly billing of property taxes was proposed by the public relations committee for action by the board of directors.

The committee urged that proper legislation for monthly or quarterly payment of taxes be enacted in states where this is practicable, and that building and loan associations handle such payments in other places.

News of FREEMASONRY

REVIEWING 75 years of Masonic progress, the Grand Lodge of Canada in Ontario conducted noteworthy sessions at Toronto this month. Grand Master R. B. Dargavel dealt at length with the history of the Grand Lodge, especially calling attention to the raising of a fund of $330,000 for benevolent purposes. The objective had been set at $250,000 for this 75th anniversary, and particular satisfaction was expressed that the fund far exceeds the goal which had been set. The Grand Master paid high tribute to Past Grand Master E. T. Malone, who presented his 28th annual report as Grand Treasurer. During the latter's service the yearly revenues of the Grand Lodge have increased almost sevenfold, and the reserves have grown from $100,000 to $750,000. The report on the condition of Masonry stressed the laborious duties which now devolve upon the Grand Master. Visiting the 564 lodges in Ontario during the two-year term is looked upon as too heavy a requirement, and it was recommended that some craftsman skilled in administration be selected as Pro Grand Master in accordance with English practice to assist the executive in caring for the detail of the office. Action on this recommendation is expected before the next communication of the Grand Lodge in Windsor in 1931.

* * *

This 75th anniversary was made noteworthy by the attendance of representatives from the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland, Ireland, Manitoba, Quebec, Nova Scotia, Michigan, Connecticut and Massachusetts. Greetings to the 1200 Masons at the anniversary banquet were presented from the Mother Grand Lodge of England by Rt. Wor. Bro. Lieut.-Col. G. Monckton-Arundel. Scotland was represented by the Earl of Stair, Past Grand Master. At an open session Most Wor. Bro. Dargavel presented to Mrs. Malone an oil portrait of her husband in honor of his long and distinguished service as Grand Master and Grand Treasurer. Presentation of gold jewels in recognition of 50 years membership in Grand Lodge was made to four veteran brethren by Most Wor. W. N. Ponton, Past Grand Master. Praise was bestowed on W. S. Herrington, Deputy Grand Master, for his contributions to the historical records of Grand Lodge.

* * *

In the course of his address to Grand Lodge, Most Wor. Bro. Dargavel sounded a note of warning against tendencies to commercialize Masonry. "The attempt of a number of insurance agencies to exploit the craft for their individual and selfish interests is an evil which is very detrimental to the welfare of the craft," he said. "Agents, I understand, concentrate their efforts in establishing relationship with the newly initiated and even make representations in some instances to our petitioners that, as policyholders, their applications will receive more favorable attention." He also called attention to the danger of recommending candidates whose earnings should more properly be applied to the support of their families than to payment of fees and dues. "While our members must not be restricted to the affluent," he said, "we should exercise greater care that in the admission of a candidate we are fair to his dependents and to ourselves; that we are not creating what will ultimately be a financial responsibility to the fraternity."

* * *

Further evidence of the recognition of the danger of commercialism is seen in several Grand Jurisdictions of the United States. In Texas it is prohibited to use the word "Masonic" or any Masonic emblem on signs, cards or stationery. Missouri Grand Lodge by-laws take a similar stand. Indiana's Grand Master instructed the members within his jurisdiction that they were in no way to permit the roster of membership to be used for commercial purposes. Like action has been taken by Colorado and Washington Grand Lodges. In Michigan "use of Masonic symbols in business" is a Masonic offense; and if the offense be committed by a nonmember the offender may be proceeded against under state law.

* * *

Warren Lodge of Amesbury, Mass., is the proud possessor of an oil portrait of one of its charter members, Capt. Valentine Bagley, in whose honor a memorial has just been unveiled in that town. The story of his famous "Captain's Well," dug in 1796 for the good of the thirsty passer-by, has been made familiar by the poet Whittier. It is related that Brother Bagley, like the poet, was a Quaker. To those familiar with the tenets of that faith, this may seem strange, as the Friends were not supposed to look kindly on "secret" orders or ritualistic ceremony. But the record is clear that Bro. Bagley was raised in St. Marks Lodge in Newburyport.

* * *

Doubtless a goodly percentage of the Craft in general will be gratified that Oregon Grand Lodge has overruled its jurisprudence committee in the matter of dual membership. The resolution recommending that the Grand Lodge code be amended to permit such membership was referred to the committee last year. At this year's communication an adverse report was returned. But the ballot rejected the report and the resolution was adopted. Under the code as amended, members of other jurisdictions which sanction dual membership, may unite with Oregon lodges and retain membership in their original lodges.

* * *

Virginia Grand Lodge participated this month in an observance which started a new educational institution, Atlantic University, on its career. Most Wor. Dr. F. T. McFaden, Grand Master of Virginia, officially laid the corner stone of the new academic building, which is situated in Richmond, near the starting point of the State's first civilization. The building will be ready for occupancy in September. Dr. William Moseley Brown, 32d degree, formerly professor at Washington and Lee University, is president of the new institution.

* * *

Kentucky Masonic League believes in making the families of its members happy. As one means to that end it holds an annual summer outing for social and fraternal intercourse. Band music, athletic and humorous novelty contests enlivened this year's gathering with a record attendance at Alexandria Fair Grounds, near Newport. After a grand parade, paticipated in by the various bodies represented, Albert Richter, Master of Newport Lodge, had the distinction of receiving a silver mounted gavel in recognition of the largest lodge attendance.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Elizabeth A. David, New York City.
Elizabeth H. David, New York City.
H. C. Bates, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Florence Bates, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Florence M. Hartley, Sheffield, Eng.
Bertha Gerhard, Evanston, Ill.
Mrs. Fannie Anderson, Canton, O.
Bertha S. Cook, Providence, R. I.
Mrs. Elizabeth E. Clary, Jamestown, N. Y.
Miss Margaret Gunst, New York City.
Mrs. Myrtie C. Van Kemen, Riverdale, N. J.
Miss Ruby L. Tallent, Elmira, N. Y.
Miss Doris A. Bruner, Elmira, N. Y.
Mrs. Mata G. Taylor, Boston, Mass.
Lucile A. Taylor, Boston, Mass.
Emil L. Opperman, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Jennie Opperman, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Josephine W. Huber, New York City.
Lilian Leighton Lamson, New York City.
Mrs. Emily H. Sprague, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Minnie K. Challis, Wyoming, Pa.
Mrs. Alice Berry, Oak Park, Ill.
Floyd Berry, Oak Park, Ill.
Miss Marjorie Frost, Portage, Wis.
Mrs. Hallie Hogg, Paris, France.
Mark S. Dickey, Cambridge, Mass.
Heins O. Vorländer, Halle, Germany.
Douglas S. Goddard, Sydney, Australia.
J. McClellan Laughlin, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Gertrude P. Phelps, Detroit, Mich.
John H. Phelps, Detroit, Mich.
Corinne B. Schwartz, New York City.

BENNETT WINS MAJORITY OVER ALL OPPONENTS

Canada's Premier-Elect Faces First, Vital Question of Unemployment

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—As belated returns come trickling in, the Conservative victory on July 28 becomes more sweeping. With two polls still to hear from, R. B. Bennett finds himself with 137 followers out of 245 in the House of Commons, or a clear majority of 29 over all parties.

The Liberals are retired from 123 to 86, or four less than the former opposition had. The other groups remain about the same as first reported, United Farmer of Alberta 10, Progressives 2, Liberal Progressives 3, Labor 3, and Independents 2.

The Conservatives made gains in every province except British Columbia and over all parties except Labor. Their outstanding success, however, was in Quebec Province, where they jumped from four seats out of 65, to 25, capturing some ridings that had been Liberal since confederation and distributing representations more evenly throughout the Dominion.

They have also put an end for the time being of ruling by compromise, the smaller groups having been reduced to comparative impotence for the first time since 1921, when the Progressives under T. A. Crerar had 64 seats, and when, after 1925, W. L. Mackenzie King ruled with the aid of nine Liberal Progressives.

Mr. Bennett will probably assume office within a few days and is expected to call Parliament to deal with the unemployment situation and other urgent issues.

Mr. King has advised Viscount Willingdon, Governor-General of Canada, to call on Mr. Bennett to form a government. In an official statement he says that, while regretting the outcome of the elections, "it is gratifying that the Liberal ranks have retained so many of those who have been prominent in public affairs and that their numbers have been reinforced by not a few new members of outstanding ability."

In conclusion, he declares he has "every confidence that, as a result of certain issues raised by our opponents, the forces of progress will be given new determinations and cohesion and a new insight into the essential character of the interests they have in common." He felt confident it would not be long before "Liberalism in Canada will come into its own more completely than ever."

SAN SALVADOR 1930 BUDGET APPROVED

SAN SALVADOR (By U. P.)—The national budget for the fiscal year 1930 was approved July 28 by Congress. Federal income from all sources was estimated at $12,396,500 with budget expenditures of $12,564,889, leaving a deficit of $168,389.

Public debts will absorb $3,200,000, the War and Navy Department $2,000,000, the Interior Department $1,500,000, promotion $1,000,000, public instruction $1,000,000, and finance $1,000,000. Congress recessed until Aug. 10.

BRITISH £800,000,000 BUDGET APPROVED

LONDON (AP) — Great Britain's £800,000,000 (about $4,000,000,000) budget, as contained in the finance bill, finished July 29 its journey through all stages of the House of Lords and received complete parliamentary passage. It already had gone through the House of Commons.

The outstanding feature of the budget of Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was an increase of 6 pence in the standard rate of income tax.

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CAR	MODEL	Points to be lubricated	Lubricants required
Auburn	6-80, 6-85, 8-90, 8-95, 120, 125	20	7
"	6-76, 8-88, 115	39	6
Buick	40, 50, 60, 115, 116, 120, 121, 128, 129	61	6
Cadillac	314, 341, 341B, 353	51	6
Chandler	6-65	51	6
"	31A, Big 6, Royal 75, Royal 85, Royal 8	36	6
Chevrolet	National Four, Series AB	42	5
"	International Six, Series AC	45	5
Chrysler	65, 66, 70, 75, 77	28	6
"	De Soto Six and Eight	37	6
"	Imperial	31	5
"	52, 58, Plymouth	34	5
Dodge	Four, 128 Series	42	6
"	Standard Six, Victory Six, Senior Six	44	6
"	Eight	30	7
Durant	M-2, Star	61	6
"	55, 60, 63, 65, 66, 70, 75	59	7
Erskine	(Current Model)	36	6
Essex	Super Six, Challenger	45	6
Ford	"A"	44	6
"	"T"	34	5
Franklin	130, 135, 137	38	7
Gardner	75, 80, 90, 120, 125, 130, 136, 140, 150	57	6
Graham-Paige	610, 612, 614, 615, 619, 629, 835	51	7
"	621, 827, 837	24	6
Hudson	Super-Six	58	6
"	Eight	39	7
Hupmobile	Six and Eight	42	6
La Salle	(Current Model)	54	6
Lincoln	(Current Model)	52	6
Marmon	74, 75, E75	18	7
"	68, 69, 78, 79, Big Eight	31	7
Marquette	(Current Model)	49	5
Nash	Standard Six (320 and 400)	38	6
"	Special Six and Advanced Six (160, 260 and 360)	46	7
"	Advanced Six, 460, Single Ignition Six, Twin Ignition Six and Eight	38	8
Oakland	All American Six	41	5
Oldsmobile	F	38	7
Packard	Six and Eight	17	7
Peerless	6-60, 6-61, 6-61A, 6-70, 6-72, 6-80, 6-81, 6-90, 6-91, Standard, Master and Custom Eight	36	7
Pierce-Arrow	80, 81	54	6
Pontiac	Big Six	40	6
Reo	Wolverine, Flying Cloud Mate, Flying Cloud Master	33	7
Roosevelt	(Current Model)	42	7
Studebaker	Dictator, Commander, President	39	7
Viking	(Current Model)	41	5
Whippet	Four and Six	38	6
Willys-Knight	56, 66A, 66B, 70A, 70B	39	6

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

VINES BEATS F. X. SHIELDS

Manner of Play Shows He Is Possible Davis Cup Timber

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RUMSON, N. J.—Once more, H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., of Pasadena, Calif., proved his possession of the most important qualifications of any player seen since the loss of the Davis Cup to France, to help to bring back the trophy to the United States, in the second round of the men's singles at the Seabright Cricket and Lawn Tennis Club invitation tournament, July 29, when he defeated Francis X. Shields, for the second time in four days, after a hard battle, 6—8, 6—4, 8—6.

It was not so much the fact of his victory as the manner of his play that convinced the critical audience that he is Davis Cup timber. His play was excellent, but it was his demeanor in critical moments that really settled the question. Shields played as good tennis as he has ever shown, but Vines held the limelight from the start, and in the finish of the match, was coming away from the former junior champion.

Adopts Rallying Tactics

Probably the twelfth game of the final set was what gave the real keynote. Vines, after leading at 5—3, had dropped three games as a result of brilliant volleys by Shields, and was trailing at 15—30 on his service. Instead of forcing the play, and trying for aces or a kill, Vines adopted rallying tactics, and playing with deliberation from back court, kept the ball in play to get Shields out of position, and finally took three points in a row for the game. It was craft worthy of Cochet himself, and it settled the match, as Shields realized at once that he had met his master, and lost the next two games for the set and match with the gain of only one point. Vines had previously been at match point, only to have a net cord placement by Shields end the next rally, but this had not disturbed the equilibrium of the 18-year-old Californian, and the result proved it.

Miss Hilleary Surprises

Another surprise result came in the ladies' singles, when Miss Virginia Hilleary, of Germantown, Philadelphia, broke the line of the Californians to defeat Miss Marjorie K. Gladman in straight sets, 6—4, 6—4. All the other favorites came through on the distaff side, with the sole possible exception of Miss Dorothy Weisel, the newest member of the California invasion, who lost to Miss Josephine N. Cruickshank, another of the Pacific coast group, after a hard struggle in the second set, 6—3, 8—6. Miss Edith A. Cross, Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, Miss Ethel L. Burkhardt and Miss Cruickshank, are the California survivors, while the East will rely on Miss Sarah H. Palfrey, Miss Marjorie A. Morrill, Miss Hilleary and Miss Penelope W. Anderson to oppose them. The ladies' doubles are also evenly divided, with the Palfrey sisters, and Miss Morrill and Miss Anderson, in the upper half, while Miss Cross and Mrs. Harper will meet Miss Gladman and Miss Cruickshank in the lower bracket.

Rogers and Hunter Win

G. Lyttleton Rogers, Irish Davis Cup player and recent winner of the Canadian singles, who declined to play in the singles, made his initial appearance in the men's doubles July 29, paired with Francis T. Hunter, and won from the California sectional champions, Jack Tidball and Gerald Bartosh, 3—6, 6—3, 10—8. The first round of this section of the tournament was completed July 29 with the leading teams successful. The summary:

SEABRIGHT INVITATION TENNIS TOURNAMENT—LADIES' SINGLES—Second Round

Miss Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., defeated Miss Virginia B. Rice, Boston, 6—0, 6—3.

Miss Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Marjorie K. Gladman, Santa Monica, 6—4, 6—4.

Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, Oakland, defeated Miss Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, 6—2, 6—2.

Miss Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, Mass., defeated Miss Clara Greenspan, New York, 6—0, 6—1.

Miss Edith A. Cross, San Francisco, defeated Miss Alice C. Francis, Orange, 6—2, 6—2.

Miss Penelope W. Anderson, Richmond, Va., defeated Miss Ruth Bailey, St. Louis, 6—0, 6—2.

Miss Ethel L. Burkhardt, San Francisco, defeated Miss Clara L. Zinke, Cincinnati, 6—1, 6—3.

Miss Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, defeated Miss Dorothy Weisel, Sacramento, 6—2, 6—3.

LADIES' DOUBLES—Second Round

Miss Sarah H. Palfrey and Miss Mianne Palfrey defeated Miss Virginia Hilleary and Miss Dorothy Andrus, 3—6, 11—9, 6—1.

Miss Marjorie A. Morrill and Miss Penelope W. Anderson defeated Miss Helen Marlowe and Miss Mercedes Marlowe, 5—7, 6—4, 6—3.

Miss Edith A. Cross and Mrs. L. A. Harper defeated Miss Mary Z. McHale and Miss Ruth Bailey, 6—1, 6—2.

Miss Marjorie K. Gladman and Miss Josephine N. Cruickshank defeated Miss Clara L. Zinke and Miss Virginia B. Rice, 7—5, 4—6, 6—2.

MEN'S SINGLES—First Round

Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, defeated Maurice J. Bayon, New Orleans, 6—4, 3—6, 8—6.

Second Round

Francis T. Hunter, New Rochelle, defeated Donald H. Cram, Nashville, 6—3, 6—2.

Julius Seligson, New York, defeated Marcel Rainville, Toronto, 6—4, 7—5.

R. N. Williams 2d, Wayne, Pa., defeated Samuel B. Gilpin, Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—3.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, defeated Francis X. Shields, New York, 6—8, 6—4, 8—6.

Sidney B. Wood Jr. defeated Gerald Bartosh, Los Angeles, 6—1, 2—6, 6—3.

David N. Jones, New York, defeated Donald Strachan, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—4.

J. Gilbert Hall, Orange, N. J., defeated Ted Burwell, Charlotte, N. C., 6—4, 6—2.

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, defeated Richard T. Murphy, Utica, N. Y., 6—3, 7—5.

MEN'S DOUBLES—First Round

Dean Mathey and H. C. Brunie defeated H. B. Fisher Jr. and Hooker Talcott, 3—6, 7—5, 6—3.

Clifford S. Sutter and Maurice J. Bayon defeated S. A. Young and G. M. Bodman, 6—2, 6—2.

R. N. Williams 2d and J. G. Hall defeated H. L. Bowman and E. T. Herndon, 6—2, 6—3.

Donald H. Cram and Ted Burwell, defeated Marcel Rainville and G. H. Boehmer Jr., 6—1, 6—0.

F. T. Hunter and G. Lyttleton Rogers defeated Jack Tidball and Gerald Bartosh, 3—6, 6—3, 10—8.

F. X. Shields and S. B. Wood Jr. defeated Loncie Strachan and Samuel B. Gilpin, 6—4, 6—3.

M. D. Hill Jr. and H. L. Johnson Jr. defeated E. W. Feibleman and Philip F. Neer, 6—4, 11—9.

Keith E. Glendhill and H. Ellsworth Vines defeated David N. Jones and Richard T. Murphy, 10—8, 6—4.

Making a Bid for Seabright Honors

MISS MARJORIE A. MORRILL, Dedham, Mass.

FOURTH TEST IS ABANDONED

'Clockless Cricket' to Be a Feature of the Next and Last Meeting

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—England and Australia were both defeated here July 29 by a heavy rain which caused the important fourth test cricket match to be abandoned as a draw without a ball being bowled on the last day, so leaving the issue of the 1930 series dependent upon the result of the fifth and concluding game which will commence at the Oval Aug. 16 and continue until one side is victorious. If that side is Australia, England will lose the imaginary possession of the mythical "ashes" that have been held to symbolize superiority in Anglo-Australian cricket ever since a humorous writer gave it specialized significance in a mock obituary notice following the motherland's unexpected downfall before the Australians for the first time on English soil in 1882. The phrase captured public imagination and was revived when England's next team toured "down under" under the captaincy of the Honorable Ivor Bligh, afterward Lord Darnley.

Some ladies in Australia burned stumps used in one of the matches and, placing the ashes in an urn, presented them to the English skipper as a symbol of England's restored prestige. In due course the pendulum swung over again to Australia's favor, and although the urn presented has never figured as a challenge trophy, Australia has insisted and everyone agreed they had retrieved the ashes, whereon afterward they obtained a long lease which was terminated by England's victory in August, 1926, when English cricket "came back" after the post-war depression.

When rain July 29 brought an end to the fourth game of the present gripping series, honors for 1930 were about evenly divided. England won the first match at Nottingham by 93 runs, Australia the second at Lord's by 7 wickets, and the third was drawn with Australia in a commanding position.

Who will win at the fifth meeting? That's the question being busily discussed everywhere by cricketers today and the general concensus of opinion is that the rival sides have, on form, equal chances.

A tremendous number of factors have to be taken into consideration in reckoning the prospects for any cricket match and the present situation bristles with "if, but and perhaps." There is only one certainty in connection with it and that is there will be an enormous crowd. Already the fortunate possessors of windows overlooking the Oval ground are reaping a golden harvest from letting window seats, and inside the ground there will be room for 32,000 spectators paying at the turnstiles. Some 5000 members of the Surrey County Cricket Club will find accommodation in the pavilion.

"Clockless cricket," such as this match without time limit will provide, is a variety of a game to which the Australians are more accustomed than the Englishmen—all test matches "down under" are played to a finish—but England will go on the field with the comforting knowledge that in 15 previous matches played at the Oval England has won nine and Australia only one and five have been drawn. All sorts of proposals are being made for alterations in England's team to deal with the special needs of what may prove to be a "marathon" match, but in well-informed circles it is not anticipated there will be many changes from the side that did duty in the fourth match here. The summary:

AUSTRALIA'S FIRST INNINGS

Wm. Woodfull, c Duckworth; b Tate	54
W. H. Ponsford, b Hammond	83
D. G. Bradman, c Duleepsinhji; b Peebles	14
A. F. Kippax, c Chapman; b Nichols	51
S. J. McCabe, lbw; b Goddard	4
V. Y. Richardson, b Hammond	1
A. G. Fairfax, lbw; b Goddard	49
W. A. Oldfield, b Nichols	2
C. V. Grimmett, c Sutcliffe; b Peebles	50
P. M. Hornibrook, c Duleepsinhji; b Goddard	3
Timothy Wall (not out)	1
Extras	33
Total	345

ENGLAND'S FIRST INNINGS

J. B. Hobbs, c Oldfield; b Wall	31
Herbert Sutcliffe, c Bradman; b Wall	74
W. R. Hammond, b Wall	3
K. S. Duleepsinhji, c Hornibrook; b McCabe	54
Maurice Leyland, b McCabe	35
A. P. F. Chapman, c Grimmett; b Hornibrook	1
M. W. Tate, c Ponsford; b McCabe	15
M. S. Nichols (not out)	7
I. A. R. Peebles, c Richardson; b McCabe	6
George Duckworth (not out)	0
Extras	25
Total (for eight wickets)	251

T. W. Goddard did not bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Australia's Innings—	O	M	R	W
Nichols	21	5	33	2
Tate	30	11	39	1
Goddard	32.1	14	49	2
Peebles	55	9	150	3
Leyland	8	2	17	0
Hammond	21	6	24	2

Peebles, Goddard and Nichols bowled 1, 3 and 3 no-balls, respectively.

England's Innings—	O	M	R	W
Wall	33	9	70	3
Fairfax	13	5	15	0
Grimmett	19	2	59	0
Hornibrook	26	9	41	1
McCabe	17	3	41	4

Fall of Wickets

Australia's Innings—One for 106, two for 138, three for 184, four for 189, five for 190, six for 239, seven for 243, eight for 333, nine for 338, ten for 345.

England's Innings—One for 108, two for 115, three for 119, four for 192, five for 199, six for 222, seven for 237, eight for 247.

TO LIGHT GOLF COURSE

KANSAS CITY (AP)—Eastwood Hills golf course here will be lighted for night playing, one of the first, if not the first, golf club in the country to try the nocturnal game.

Ladies' Day Problem Facing Veeck Again

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Chicago

THE Ladies' Day problem has William Veeck, president of the Cubs, in difficulty again.

First it was Veeck's policy to admit all to Wrigley Field each Friday without tickets. Result: the park was almost wrecked in the rush, gate keepers were jarred and the cash customers couldn't get in.

Next an advance distribution of tickets was attempted three days before each game. But instead of one rush, the Cubs had two—one for the tickets and one to get into the park.

"Why not advertise in the newspapers that so many tickets will be mailed and let the women write in for them," someone advised.

Veeck did. He advertised that 17,500 tickets would be mailed free for next Friday's game, one ticket for each mailed request.

The game is two days away, but 35,000 requests have been received.

AMERICANS DO WELL IN ANTWERP SHOOT

ANTWERP, (AP)—American entries scored well in the international rifle shooting matches here, July 29.

Five marksmen from the United States gained the coveted Vermeil medal for prone positions in the masters' shooters category with scores well over the minimum of 390 which was the score of last year's champion. Renshaw scored 394; Hinds 393; S. W. Seitzinger 392; Bruce 392 and Swanson 391.

Fisher with 388 and Sharp with 386 won silver medals in this category.

Seven Americans won silver centenary medals in competition from a prone position. Their scores were: Parsons, 364; Renshaw, 363; Sharp, 360; Bolee, 359; Seitzinger, 358; Fisher, 357; Swanson 355.

In kneeling position, Swanson scored 384 and Renshaw 382, entitling them to silver medals in this class.

LIPTON'S SHAMROCK V TO BASE AT NEWPORT

NEWPORT, R. I. (AP)—Sir Thomas Lipton's America's Cup challenge yacht, Shamrock V, will base at Newport during the races with the American defender off here in September, J. K. Sullivan, his local representative informed Mayor Mortimer A. Sullivan, July 29. The Shamrock V is expected to arrive here about Aug. 16. Mr. Sullivan also said arrangements had been made with the harbor master for the mooring of the craft in Brenton's Cove.

The Lipton steam yacht, Erin, and the tender Killarney will also base at Newport.

Mayor Sullivan said he planned to have the Shamrock V met at sea by United States Navy destroyers and a fleet of yachts to escort her into the harbor.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	68	40	.630
Baltimore	64	45	.587
Toronto	61	50	.550
Montreal	58	50	.537
Buffalo	51	57	.472
Newark	46	59	.438
Jersey City	45	63	.417
Reading	39	68	.364

RESULTS JULY 29

Baltimore 13, Newark 6.
Buffalo 12, Montreal 11.
Rochester 10, Toronto 8.
Jersey City 10, Reading 7.

E. H. COOPER WINS AT GOLF

MANCHESTER, N. H. (AP)—The Cooper family extended its winning ways in state championships July 29 when Edward H. Cooper of Exeter won the junior state golf title. His father, A. F. Cooper, was the first recognized New Hampshire senior champion and an older brother, A. G. Cooper, also was state senior champion. Young Cooper July 29 defeated Albert Betley of Manchester 5 and 3 to take the title. The winner was medalist in the qualifying round with a score of 77, while Rudolph Gregoire of Franklin headed the second division, Ben Heath of Newport the third, Tom Lane of Franklin the fourth, Reginald Brown of Newport the fifth, and James Moher of Manchester the sixth.

ATHLETICS LOSE TO YANKEES, 12-3

Gehrig Hits Two Home Runs —Cleveland and White Sox Win Games

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	67	34	.663
Washington	59	38	.608
New York	56	43	.566
Cleveland	52	49	.515
Detroit	47	55	.461
Chicago	41	56	.423
St. Louis	40	60	.400
Boston	35	62	.361

RESULTS JULY 29

New York 12, Philadelphia 3.
Cleveland 14, Detroit 7.
Chicago 6, St. Louis 2.

New York Yankees slowed the Philadelphia Athletics a little July 29, by outhitting the league leaders and winning the game by the overwhelming score of 12 to 3. The Yankees also approached a half game closer to the second-place Washington Senators, who were idle. After the game at Philadelphia the Yankees left for Boston and the Athletics made preparations for the series with the Senators.

Lou Gehrig captured practically all the honors at bat against the Athletics with four hits, a single, a double and two home runs and he figured in the scoring of seven of the team's 12 runs. His season total for home runs is now 31. Harry Rice of the Yankees also hit a homer. While the Yankees were doing their heavy batting Henry Johnson kept the A's to seven hits. Quinn, Mahaffey and C. Perkins pitched for the losers.

Cleveland won its second-straight game from the Detroit Tigers by a score of 14 to 7. The Tigers ran up a lead of 4 to 0 in the first two innings, but in the last of the second the Indians went on a batting rampage, and when the third out had been made the Indians had seven runs. To make sure of winning the Indians batter in five more runs in the next inning. Earl Averill of the Indians hit the only home run of the game.

As Al Thomas, Chicago pitcher, kept St. Louis hits well scattered, his team mates bunched many of their hits in the fifth inning to defeat the Browns, 6 to 2, and make it two-straight in the series. The White Sox four-run rally was brought about on four hits and a sacrifice. Jolley hit a home run for the White Sox and Ryan, former Holy Cross player, hit two triples. The scores:

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	3	2	0	3	3	1	12	15	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	3	7	1

Batteries—Johnson and Dickey; Quinn, Mahaffey, C. Perkins and Cochrane, R. Perkins. Losing pitcher—Quinn. Umpires—Geisel, Owens and Moriarty. Time—2h. 16m.

AT CLEVELAND

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	7	5	0	1	0	1	0	x	14	13	1
Detroit	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	7	13	2

Batteries—Hudlin, Shoffner and L. Sewell; Cantrell, Sullivan and Hargrave. Winning pitcher—Shoffner. Losing pitcher—Cantrell. Umpires—Nallin and Dinneen. Time—2h. 2m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	1	4	0	1	0	0	6	11	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	11	2

Batteries—Thomas and Tate; Stiles and Manion. Umpires—Van-Graflan, Connolly and Campbell. Time—1h. 52m.

FIRESTONE POLOISTS WIN

CLEVELAND, O. (AP)—The Firestone polo team of Cleveland, July 29, won the mid-western championship by defeating the Fort Sheridan army team of Chicago, 6 to 4. Victory gave the Firestones the right to represent the midwest in the tourney for the national intercircuit crown, to be held in the East next month.

Ty Cobb May Manage But No Playing—Game on Decline

ATLANTA (AP)—With the major league baseball races entering the home stretch, Ty Cobb, a dominant figure in the game for more than 20 years, is resting quietly at his home in Augusta, Ga., satisfied with the part he has played and not overly anxious to get back.

"I'm enjoying a well-earned rest and I like it," the base stealer and batsman of former years said on a short visit with his mother here. "Maybe sometime the desire to reenter the game will become strong again. Then I'll look around. When a good proposition comes perhaps I'll be ready to accept it, but I won't play any more.

"You'll never hear of Ty Cobb again as a player," he said. But added, "I still can play, but I always said I'd quit while I was at the top and I'm not going back on that promise."

Golf affords Cobb his chief recreation now. He generally scores in the late 80's. Occasionally he attends South Atlantic League games in Augusta.

Cobb thinks interest in baseball is on the decline, "people are not following the teams. Back in the old days a sixth-place club could pack the stands in late August," he said. "It's not the game it was 10 years ago. They are missing the finer points. The big punch is all that counts nowadays."

Cobb thinks the Athletics are a cinch to win the American pennant and believes the Cubs will repeat in the National. "With all due respect to Robinson I don't believe his Robins will beat out McCarthy's team. Watch the Cubs jump forward within the next 30 days."

Cobb is waiting for the readjustment he believes must come in baseball before he does any buying. "The franchise prices for most clubs are too high. I don't think it's a good business investment to purchase a club now," he said.

"Night baseball? It's still a novelty but may live in the minor leagues. I don't look for the majors to adopt it. From a business angle it is probably a life-saver to the small clubs, but it takes away from the playing end. Players can't see well enough to make plays which they would execute in the daytime."

ALEXANDER WITH TOLEDO

TOLEDO, O. (AP)—Grover Cleveland Alexander, veteran pitcher with a score of years of major league experience, has been signed by the Toledo Mudhens of the American Association, club officials announce. Alexander signed with Dallas of the Texas League after being released by the Philadelphia Nationals. Failure to keep in condition is said to have prompted his release from Dallas. He is a free agent, and will report here immediately, it was said. Alexander was also negotiating with the House of David baseball team.

MUNRO TO REPLACE LAFLAMME

MONTREAL (AP)—Dunc Munro, playing manager of the Montreal Maroons in the National Hockey League last year, again will be at the helm of the Maroons this year, but he will do no playing. Munro has been named manager, and coach as well, of the 1930-31 Maroon team, taking over the duties of Dr. Jerry Laflamme, who was coach last year under Munro's direction.

LEHMAN'S NAME ADDED TO LIST

CHICAGO (AP)—After somewhat of a storm of protest the name of Johnny Lehman, new western amateur golf champion, has been added to the list of the scratch players in the Chicago district. When the original list was published, Lehman's name was absent. As the list is regarded as an honor roll, a big howl went up and a meeting was hurriedly called and his name included.

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NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Brooklyn	58	38	.604
Chicago	58	41	.586
New York	53	44	.546
St. Louis	48	47	.505
Pittsburgh	46	49	.484
Boston	45	51	.469
Cincinnati	44	52	.458
Philadelphia	31	61	.337

RESULTS JULY 29

Boston 4, Brooklyn 3.
Cincinnati 4, Chicago 3.
New York 11, Philadelphia 5.
Pittsburgh 6, St. Louis 5.

Both contestants for first place in the National League standing were defeated July 29, Brooklyn losing to the Boston Braves and Chicago losing to Cincinnati and by the same scores of 4 to 3. The game and a half lead held by the Robins was not changed.

For seven innings Dazzy Vance, Brooklyn pitcher, held the Boston batters with ease and seemed well on the way to certain victory when two hits, a base on balls and an error forced Vance out of the box and two runs tied the score. Clark relieved Vance and retired the side. In the last of the tenth with Richbourg on second and Maranville on first Sisler singled, scoring the winning run. Sisler featured at bat for the Braves having driven in the two runs in the eighth. Willie Sherdel, former Cardinal pitcher, worked the whole game for the Braves and only eight hits were made against him.

The Cubs just fell short of tying the Cincinnati Reds in the eighth inning of their game, but the veteran Eppa Rixey kept them in hand. The Reds led, 4 to 0, going into the last half of the sixth when Hack Wilson drove out his thirty-third home run of the season with a man on base to make the score 4 to 2. The third Cub run crossed the plate in the eighth inning when Cuyler scored on Danny Taylor's single. Harry Heilmann was the power at bat for the Reds with a home run and a double and he batted in three of the team's four runs.

Giants Defeat Phillies

Again the New York Giants outbatted and outscored the Phillies in a free-hitting affair at the Polo Grounds, the scoring being 11 to 5. Carl Hubbell pitched the entire game for the Giants and was hit hard throughout but not as hard as the Phillie pitchers were. There were four home runs, Ott and Roettger for the Giants, and Rensa and O'Doul for the Phillies. The two New York home runs came in the second inning.

After having lost the lead in the first of the ninth inning the Pittsburgh Pirates staged a rally of their own and regained the lead to win in the last half of the ninth by a score of 6 to 5. With the score 5 to 4 and Suhr and Bool on base, Lloyd Waner singled to score the two needed runs. Kremer held the Cardinals scoreless for the first four innings, but the visitors then scored a run an inning for the reminder of the game. Paul Waner hit a double and home run in three times at bat. The scores:

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	4	13	2
Brooklyn	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	8	1

Batteries—Sherdel and Spohrer; Vance, Clark, Phelps and DeBerry, Lopez. Losing pitcher—Phelps. Umpires—Jorda, Rigler and Donohue. Time—1h. 58m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	10	0	
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	9	0

Batteries—Rixey and Sukeforth; Blake, Malone and Hartnett. Losing pitcher—Blake. Umpires—Scott, Pfirman and Quigley. Time—1h. 46m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	3	4	1	0	3	0	0	x	11	11	0
Philadelphia	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	5	10	2

Batteries—Hubbell and Hogan; Benge, Nichols and Rensa. Losing pitcher—Benge. Umpires—Moran, McGrew and Clarke. Time—1h. 50m.

AT PITTSBURGH

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	—6	12	4
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	—5	14	0

Batteries—Kremer and Hemsley, Bool; Rhem, Grabowski and Wilson. Losing pitcher—Rhem. Umpires—Magerkurth, Klem and Stark. Time—1h. 37m.

Out-of-Season Sport Practice Frowned On

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Madison, Wis.

ELIMINATION of spring football and out-of-season basketball practice has been proposed to the "Big Ten" by University of Wisconsin's athletic council.

Such a move, Badger athletic leaders believe, not only would permit athletes to gain higher scholastic standings, but would materially diminish the so-called "over-emphasis" on college athletics.

The proposal is expected to meet with little opposition except possibly in the case of several "Big Ten" members which have several international games on the 1930 schedule.

SHAMROCK ARRIVES AT ISLAND OF FAYAL

HORTA, Island of Fayal, Azores (AP)—Sir Thomas J. Lipton's challenger, Shamrock V, en route to the United States in her quest of the America's Cup, arrived in Horta harbor late July 30. All was well.

The Shamrock V had been delayed by head winds. It was expected that she would resume her voyage to the United States July 31.

Col. Duncan Neill, Sir Thomas's personal representative aboard the Erin, said that the Erin had lost contact with the Shamrock during a mist and rain five days ago.

Both boats continued on to the meeting place at Horta, where the Erin will refuel and the voyage to the United States be resumed.

The Shamrock V with which Sir Thomas Lipton hopes to achieve his lifelong ambition of capturing the America's Cup, left Portsmouth, Eng., July 19 under convoy of the Erin. She was delayed by stormy weather and anchored that night in the Spithead roadstead. Later she was taken under tow to Cowes and began her transatlantic voyage proper on July 21.

The course was laid for the Azores, where the Erin was to re-coal. From the Azores the yachts will head for the United States. The Shamrock V has no wireless aboard, and it was realized when she sailed that should the two ships be separated because of unfavorable weather, the Shamrock would be completely out of touch with the rest of the world.

Arrangements had been made for the Shamrock to keep in touch with the Erin by signaling hourly throughout the voyage the simple signal "O.K."

Amateur Billiard Season a Success

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Amateur billiards as administered and promoted by the amateur department of the National Billiard Association of America had their greatest season from Sept. 1 to May 1, it is reported here by G. Raymond Collins, president of the association. Fifteen champions were crowned during the season.

There were 114 entries in the sectional tournaments as contrasted with only 27 when the organization began its campaign to stimulate amateur tournament play several years ago. This was started by the Amateur Billiard Association of America, now the amateur department of the larger body.

"It is not necessary to refer," said Mr. Collins in a statement, "to the earlier differences with the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players except to state that a much better feeling now prevails and it is not unlikely that consolidation may be effected between the N. A. A. B. P. and the A. B. A. A.

"This year Edgar T. Appleby of the N. A. A. B. P. body played in the national 18.2 balkline tournament in St. Louis, and the New England Amateur Association sent its champion, Ervin D. Tucker of Dedham, Mass., to the national three-cushion championship tourney at French Lick Springs, Ind. James A. Murphy of Norwood, Mass., Class A 18.2 balkline champion of the New England Amateur Billiard Association, was invited to play in the national by the A. B. A. A. These are hopeful signs which augur well for a united front in the future.

"Next year we hope to repeat the same events and to enlarge the playing scope in all the sections. We also are planning to start a straight rail campaign for novices in three sections and eventually work up to a national championship. We handled no pocket billiard events except state championships, but it is likely sectional tournaments will be inaugurated. Another plan in the making is a national 18.2 balkline championship which probably would be played by selecting the contestants without holding any elimination event.

"After working three years on a national scale the results indicate that the wisdom of the organizers was well founded. We have a greater geographical representation than ever, and there is greater demand among players and fans for the kind of competition we are fostering."

The list of the 15 tournaments held and the champions crowned in each division follows:

Pacific Northwest 18.2 balkline—Monrad C. Wallgren, Everett, Wash.
Pacific Northwest three-cushion—W. Lindley, Mt. Vernon, Wash.
Pacific Southwest 18.2 balkline—R. N. Fouts, Los Angeles, Calif.
Pacific Southwest three-cushion—Joseph Hall, San Francisco, Calif.
Pacific Coast 18.2 balkline—Monrad C. Wallgren, Everett, Wash.
Pacific Coast three-cushion—Joseph Hall, San Francisco, Calif.
Rocky Mountain 18.2 balkline—E. W. Chenoweth, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Rocky Mountain three-cushion—Robert B. Harper, Denver, Colo.
Southwest 18.2 balkline—H. T. Galley, Tulsa, Okla.
Southwest three-cushion—John H. Toledano, New Orleans, La.
Southeast three-cushion—Bernard Fritz, Nashville, Tenn.
Western 18.2 balkline—James J. Peabody, Chicago, Ill.
Western three-cushion—R. S. Hubbell, Cleveland, O.
United States 18.2 balkline—Percy N. Collins, Chicago, Ill.
United States three-cushion—Joseph Hall, San Francisco, Calif.

R. S. Tate, the southeastern 18.2 balkline champion, held over his title, as the place selected to stage this tournament was not available in time. Hall was the third coast player in succession to win the national three-cushion crown, J. N. Bozeman winning in 1928 and Charles E. Jordan in 1930.

Two challenge matches in three-cushions and four in balkline were played during the season. Max J. Shimon of Milwaukee defeated Perry Dickens of Milwaukee and Bud Westhus of St. Louis at three-cushions, in 18.2 balkline Monrad C. Wallgren dethroned Percy N. Collins. Ray V. Fessenden defeated Wallgren, Alex Elmslie of Milwaukee and Arie Schaap of St. Louis.

Roque Tourney for U. S. Title in August

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINONA LAKE, Ind.—Headquarters of the American Roque League here are beginning to show unusual activity as the time for the league's annual national tournament approaches. The tournament this year will open on Aug. 4 and will continue until Aug. 16 or until the entire schedule of play is completed. Rules of Roque do not provide for deciding the championship through a process of elimination, but require each player to play against every other player in his division. The winner is the player finishing with the highest number of points or with the highest average of points per game. The winner in each game is credited with 32 points and his opponent with the number of points actually scored, each arch and each stake counting a point.

Outstanding roque players from all parts of the United States are expected to come to Winona Lake to take part in the national tournament. The players will be divided into three divisions, the first division made up of players who have won first place in the second division in some preceding tournament. The battle for the championship is in this division. The second division is composed of players who have won in the third division in preceding contests and the third division is made up of players appearing in their first tournaments and those who have never won in this division. Quite a number of players are expected to arrive late this week or early next week to start practice on the seven fine courts of the league.

H. L. Smith of Pasadena, Calif., is the present national Roque champion, having won first honors here last year against a field of 14. He won 11 out of 13 games, scoring 393 out of a possible 416 points for an average of 30 3-13 per game. Although no definite word has been received from Mr. Smith, it is reported at headquarters that he probably will return to defend his title. George Atkinson of Cleveland, who finished second last season with 374 points, is also expected to return to make a second bid for the coveted title. Sterling Rounds, of Cleveland, who placed third with 368 last year, will be on hand to make another try for first division honors.

Several California players, including P. D. Coleman, of Pasadena, and R. E. Buckmaster and G. H. Hoyt, of Long Beach, are possible contenders. Coleman won the semiannual tournament at Pasadena during the past winter against a field of 18, including F. B. Krause, A. G. Buffin, and A. S. Denney, all former national champions. He scored a total of 512 out of a possible 544 points, winning 15 out of his 17 games. Buckmaster finished second and Hoyt third in the semiannual.

Hiram Haydn, of Cleveland, a college youth who won the national championship here in 1928, may return this year to attempt to regain the title. He was not entered in the 1929 tournament, being in Europe at the time. D. R. Swisher, of Richmond, Ind., who was a sensation in last year's tournament, also will return. He set the pace last year until the final games when he suffered a slump and finally finished in sixth place. Other stars expected to enter this season include the following: W. E. Gilbert, Chicago; O. E. Barnhart, Chicago; W. H. Hoagland, Peoria, Ill., president of the league; H. H. Woods, Cleveland; W. W. Wilson, Chicago, a former national champion; A. D. Gammell, Westerville, O.; Grant Dazey, Indianapolis; Dr. R. H. Good Chicago; C. R. Zimmerman, Warsaw; A. B. Argenbright, Kansas City; J. R. Edwards, of Cleveland, winner in the second division last year.

OLD OAKS WINNER OF HERBERT CUP

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RUMSON, N. J.—What will go down in polo history as one of the surprises of the 1930 season took place on the Rumson Country Club field, July 29, when the Old Oaks quartet won the Herbert Memorial Cup by defeating the United States Army four, United States junior champions, in the final round 12 to 9. The four-goal handicap reecived by Old Oaks was the margin of victory as the Army actually scored one more goal than the winners.

Old Oaks started right out at the opening of the game to make victory sure as it scored four goals in the very first chukker and the score was 11 to 1 at the end of the second. From then on Army put up a hard battle to try to catch the leaders; but Old Oaks never gave up the lead. M. G. Phipps, No. 1 for the winners, was high individual scorer with 4 goals to his credit. The summary:

Old Oaks	U. S. Army
No. 1 M. G. Phipps	Lieut. McD. Jones
2 Philip Iglehart	Capt. C. A. Wilkinson
3 A. B. Borden	Capt. P. P. Rodes
Back Raymond Guest	Lieut. H. W. Kiefer

Score—Old Oaks 12, United States Army 9. Goals—Phipps 4, Handicap 4, Iglehart 3, Guest for Old Oaks; Jones 3, Wilkinson 3, Rodes 3 for Army. Referees—Capt. Wesley J. White and Edwin Stewart 3d. Time—Eight 7½-minute chukkers.

HEADS NORTH CAROLINA PRESS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—W. Noel, editor of the Roxboro Courier, a weekly newspaper, has been elected president of the North Carolina Press Association. The Savory Cup for the best weekly or semiweekly paper, was awarded to the Cleveland Star, at Shelby.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern daylight except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR SUNDAY, AUG. 3

Vocal and Instrumental

All-Dvorak Program (WEAF Chain). NBC vocal and instrumental soloists and orchestra in "Works of Great Composers" period. 3.

Major Bowes Capitol Theater Family (WEAF Chain). Westell Gordon, tenor, featured soloist. 7:35.

National High School Orchestra and Band (Grigsby-Grunow—CBS—T). From the national organization's summer school at Interlochen, Mich. 9.

Gilbert and Sullivan Program (Atwater Kent—WEAF—T). Wilfred Glenn, bass; Josef Pasternack's orchestra. 9:15.

"In the Time of Roses" (WEAF—T). Women's octet; tenor soloist and orchestra. 9:45.

"Sunday Concert" (NBC Pacific). Classical hour by orchestra under Joseph Hornik; Mary Groom, contralto soloist. 3.

Barbara Blanchard, soprano; male quartet; Blue and White Band (Borden—NBC Pacific). Best hits, Johnson's "Lazy Rhapsody," orchestra; "Chocolate Soldier" medley by ensemble. 9.

"Concert Jewels" (NBC Pacific). Evening classical hour with orchestra under Charles Hart; Harry Stanton, bass soloist. 10.

Characteristic Music

Don Carlos's Marimba Band (WJZ Chain). Popular Latin and American ballads. Soloist. 4:30.

"Echoes of the Orient" (WEAF Chain). Native Eastern melodies by string ensemble. 5.

"El Tango Romantico" (WJZ Chain). Latin dances by typical orchestra and soloist. 7:05.

"Hacienda Melodies" (WJZ—T). Mandolin ensemble. 8:15.

Red Lacquer and Jade (WOR). Ancient Oriental philosophy and familiar Oriental classics. 9.

Russian Cathedral Choir (WEAF Chain). Religious and folk music. Smaller voice groupings and soloists. 11:30.

Rhythmic Music

Fred Waldner, tenor; Ollomatics Orchestra (Williams—WJZ Chain). Chicago program. 7:30.

Vocal Soloists; vocal ensemble; Ohman and Arden, piano duo; orchestra (Standard Brands—WEAF Chain). Current offerings. 8:30.

Jean Goldkette's Champions (Studebaker—WEAF—T). 10:15.

Orchestral

Roxy Symphony Orchestra (WJZ Chain). Classical hour under the direction of Joseph Littau. 2.

Band Music

Goldman Band; Del Staigers, cornet soloist (WJZ—T). Standard classics. Fantasy, "The American Boy," Del Staigers, soloist. 8:30.

Recitals

Joe White, Silver Masked Tenor (WEAF Chain). 5:15.

Muriel Wilson, soprano; George Simons, tenor; Joe Kahn, pianist; string trio (WEAF Chain). Operetta arias, musical comedy excerpts and ballads. 5:30.

"Songs at Eventide" (WJZ Chain). Lew White, organist; Genia Fonariova, soprano. 6.

Sam Herman, xylophonist (WEAF Chain). 11:15.

Gunnar Johansen, Danish concert pianist (NBC—KGO, KFSD, KTAR). Two Bachs, Newbert's "Four Etudes," Raff "Rigaudon" and Delibes's "Naila" Waltz in Dohnanyi's arrangement. 8:30.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Harbor Lights" (WJZ Chain). Sea stories. 6:30.

"Mystery House" (WEAF Chain). Melodrama. 7.

"Hamlet" (WJZ Chain). Part 1, in the "Hour With Shakespeare." 9:45.

"Sunday at Seth Parker's" (WEAF—T). 10:45.

Vocal Ensembles

Sterling Singers (WJZ Chain). Male quartet, piano and viola soloists. 4.

Mixed Quartet (Enna Jettick—WJZ—T). 8.

Talks

"Our Government" (WEAF Chain). David Lawrence, editor of the United States Daily, federal newspaper. 9.

"The Readers' Guide" (NBC Pacific). Comment on the latest books, magazine articles, occasional celebrities. 9:30.

FOR MONDAY, AUGUST 4

Vocal and Instrumental

"Mickey" McKee, whistling soloist; Roxy and his Gang (WJZ—T). 7:50.

"Footlight Echoes" (WOR). Musical comedy and light opera favorites. 8.

Gypsies Orchestra; male quartet (A. & P.—WEAF Chain). From Wagner to Gershwin under Harry Horlick's direction. 8:30.

Adolphe Dumont's Orchestra; male quartet (Shell-WEAF Chain). Varied program including "Entrance of the Boyards" and "Invitation to the Dance." 10:30. "Dobbsie," "Singing Shells" and Rudy Seiger's Symphonists. NBC Pacific. 8.

Pacific Serenaders (NBC—KGO, KHQ, KFSD and KOA). Gwynfi Jones, tenor; string and woodwind music. 9.

Orchestral

Orchestral Concert from Manchester (WJZ Chain). Short wave rebroadcast from England. 5.

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 6:05.

Don Voorhees' Orchestra (General Motors—WEAF—T). 9:30 p. m.

Rochester Civic Orchestra (Stromberg-Carlson—WJZ—T). "Nell Gwyn Dances" and other cheery numbers. 10.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble WJZ Chain). 11.

Rhythmic Music

Fred Waldner, tenor; male trio; Retting and Platt, piano duo; Victor Young's orchestra Maytag—WJZ—T). Current talkie melodies, with some old favorites.

Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians (CBS—T). Beginning a new series of dance periods by this popular group. 10.

Phil Spitalny's Music (WEAF Chain). From Pennsylvania Roof. 11.

Recitals

Rosalie Wolfe, soprano; string trio (WEAF Chain). 7:05.

Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). 7:30.

"In the Spotlight" (WJZ Chain). NBC orchestra and soloists. 10:30.

"Piano Capers" (NBC—KGO, KGW, KFSD). Popular two-piano team. 6:30.

"Harp Harmony" (NBC—KGO, KHQ). Harpist, vocalist and violinist ensemble and solos. 10.

Choir and Organ

Mormon Tabernacle Choir; Alexander Schreiner, organist (WJZ—T). From Salt Lake City. 6.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Uncle Abe and David" (Goodrich—WEAF Chain). Two Yankees in New York. 6:45, 11:15.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

"Believe It or Not" (Beacon—WEAF Chain). Robert L. Ripley, entertaining cartoonist. 7:30.

Crime Prevention Program (WJZ Chain). Detective Stories. 8:30.

"Real Folks" (Chesebrough—WJZ Chain). Celebrating their second anniversary on the air. 9:30.

Cotton Blossom Minstrels (NBC—KGO, KECA). One hour of old-time minstrelsy. 8.

"How the World Began" (NBC Pacific). Satirical sketch in "House of Myths" series. 9:30.

Ramblers Male Trio (WJZ, WBZ). Also piano solos by William Wirges. 6:30.

Talks

"The Monitor Views the News" (WHDH). 6:45.

Floyd Gibbons (Funk & Wagnalls—WJZ Chain). 6:45, 11:45.

Half Hour in Nation's Capital (WEAF—T). 8.

"Italy's Looking About for New Friends" (WEAF—T). Situation discussed by James G. McDonald. 7:15.

ITEM FOR SLAVE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—"Charges in connection with the repatriation of slaves amounting to £2 7s. 4d. ($11.83) was one of the items in a supplementary estimate for £253,683, issued recently by the British Government.

TOURISM AIDED IN EUROPE BY FAMILY TICKET

Italian Railways Win Praise for Cheap Fares Allowed for Travel Groups

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FLORENCE, Italy — A Tourist Traffic Congress was held recently at Montecatini, near Florence, to encourage collaboration between tourist organizations in every part of Italy.

Tourist traffic, declared Dr. Rapp (Germany) under certain aspects, assumes the importance not merely of a national but of a European problem. He expressed himself in favor of a united Italo-German line of action, based on the historical and cultural traditions of both countries, anticipating fruitful results from friendly cooperation.

An office for tourists' "complaints" has been opened in Rome under the "General Directorate" of the Italian National Tourist Association, where tourists who have met with inconveniences, discourtesies, or have any legitimate grievance in regard to the treatment encountered in their travels in Italy, whether Italians or foreigners, may lay them before the directing body which will, wherever possible, obtain redress.

Another improvement is the reciprocal abolition, by an agreement signed by the Austrian Minister and the Italian Foreign Minister of passport visés.

The Swiss paper "La Suisse," referring to the Italian system of issuing reduced tickets for families, urges the concession of like advantages in Switzerland. "The Italian State Railways," it says, "set us a magnificent example, their tariffs being already much lower than our own; which goes to prove that in Italy there exists a close relation between railways and tourism"; adding that, "the press has notified that advance booking of American steamer passages for Europe already amounts to 1,500,000 and that the same facilities of 'family tickets' should be accorded these American visitors by the Swiss railways so that they may be encouraged to pass through Switzerland."

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DARLINGTON: 7 Prebend Row.
DERBY: 14 & 16 St. Peters St.
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DUBLIN: 50 Henry St.
DUNDEE: 40 Murraygate.
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EXETER: 73 High St.
GLASGOW: 21/27 Argyle St. 130 Sauchiehall St.
GREENOCK: 36-38 Hamilton St.
GRIMSBY: 6 Freeman St.
HALIFAX: 2/4 Commercial St.
HANLEY: 2 Piccadilly.
HEREFORD: 3a St. Peter St.
HUDDERSFIELD: 17 King St. 45 New St.
HULL: 63 Whitefriargate. 13/14 Whitefriargate.
IPSWICH: 35 Westgate St.
LEEDS: 155 Briggate.
LEEDS: 55-57 Vicar Lane
LEICESTER: 1a Haymarket.
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Fashions and Dressmaking

Materials Play an Important Part in Design

By ELENE FOSTER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Paris

WE ARE just on the eve of the openings of the August collections of models which have been designed by the great Parisian dressmakers for the coming autumn and winter. As regards the modes of these garments, no one can have the faintest idea. There are rumors of great surprises in store for us, but they must be accredited only as rumors, for the secrets of the ateliers are guarded so carefully that no one outside the innermost circle can have any idea of what goes on behind those tightly closed doors.

There is, however, one subject relative to the new collections, on which it is possible to speak with authority and that is on the materials which have been brought out by the French manufacturers for the coming season. It has been my privilege to see the collections of several of the great fabric houses—Rodier, Bianchini, Meyer, Raimon and Brion—and my admiration for the genius of the designers of these lovely materials is second only to that which I have for the couturières who use them so delightfully. One often hears a dress designer say, "The material suggested the idea of that frock," and one must appreciate that the inspiration for a new design may come quite as often from a beautiful fabric as from any other form of art.

Exquisite Fabrics

I had an example of this only yesterday. I was in the private salon of one of the most successful of the women couturières when a representative of a Lyons silk manufacturer arrived with samples of the new materials. As he shook out length after length of shimmering satin, crisp taffeta, soft velvet and brocade, the big, brown eyes of the little woman who sat curled up in the corner of a huge divan, sparkled and danced and she clapped her hands and cried, "Exquise," "Très, très belle," "Merveilleuse," "I must use this," and "I must have that," and then calling for one of the mannequins, she began to experiment with the different fabrics, quite oblivious of my presence and of that of the patient salesman, as she arranged the folds and studied the effects of the lines of the drapery. I longed for a photograph of that scene to show Monitor readers. A salon with the palest of green walls and silver paint, one side all mirrors, with soft, concealed lights and deep easy chairs and couches covered with pale, peach-colored velvet, with big urns and vases of flowers and, in the center, the tall, fair mannequin, draped now in lovely gold tissue, now in black velvet and now in a new white velvet brocaded georgette. The designer, a tiny figure in a pale blue taffeta pajama suit, big trousers and a double-breasted jacket, literally danced about arranging a fold here and twisting a bit there, and finally fastening it with a pin and standing off to survey her handiwork, and in the background the long-suffering silkman looking with dismay at the tangled heap of his materials on the floor.

"What an exquisite material!" exclaimed the little woman as she finished the arrangement of an evening frock of the white velvet-brocaded georgette. "It is beautiful, is it not? But one cannot help making something beautiful with material like this. Voila!" she said, turning to me, "Mademoiselle, you have assisted at the birth of a frock. I shall name the model for you. Are you pleased?"

Of course I was pleased. It was a lovely, classic frock, that dress of soft, brocaded georgette, and I shall watch its career with interest, for if I am not mistaken it will be one of the great successes of this popular little dress designer.

The Season's Colors

So you will understand the important part which the material plays in the designing of a frock. But before we go into details concerning the new materials, I must tell you a bit about the colors which the material manufacturers are featuring for the coming season. First, as always, there is black, for both day and evening. Then the very dark shade of blue, which several years ago we called "midnight blue"; a new dark red, not on the wine shades, but really nothing more or less than the old-fashioned "garnet" (the yellow reds, geranium and lacquer, are not to be found in any of the new materials); dark green, with a slightly olive tinge, and very dark brown. These are the daytime colors, and for the evening the same very dark shades of green, brown, blue and red, and very, very pale shades of pink, blue and green. There are no intermediate shades for the evening gown—only the very dark or the very light colors.

The Rodier materials are always of paramount interest, and this season's collection seems to me lovelier and softer than ever. There are any number of dress materials in crepey waves, some with little white specks, like cinders, and some in small printed designs, such as we have seen in the summer crêpe-de-chines, the most attractive, to my thinking, being in the soft tusli-kasha, which reminds one of the old-fashioned challie, but which is far softer and woolier. There are innumerable new jerseys, too, made heavier for the winter, some of which have a highly raised pattern in heavy knots of the same color or in white, and which are extremely smart for street and sports wear. The favorite Rodier material for the winter coat is a heavy wool in a granite weave with little flecks of black or white, in some cases both black and white. This idea of white speckles or flecks in dark colored materials is, by the way, one of the outstanding novelties in the new materials of all the prominent woollen houses.

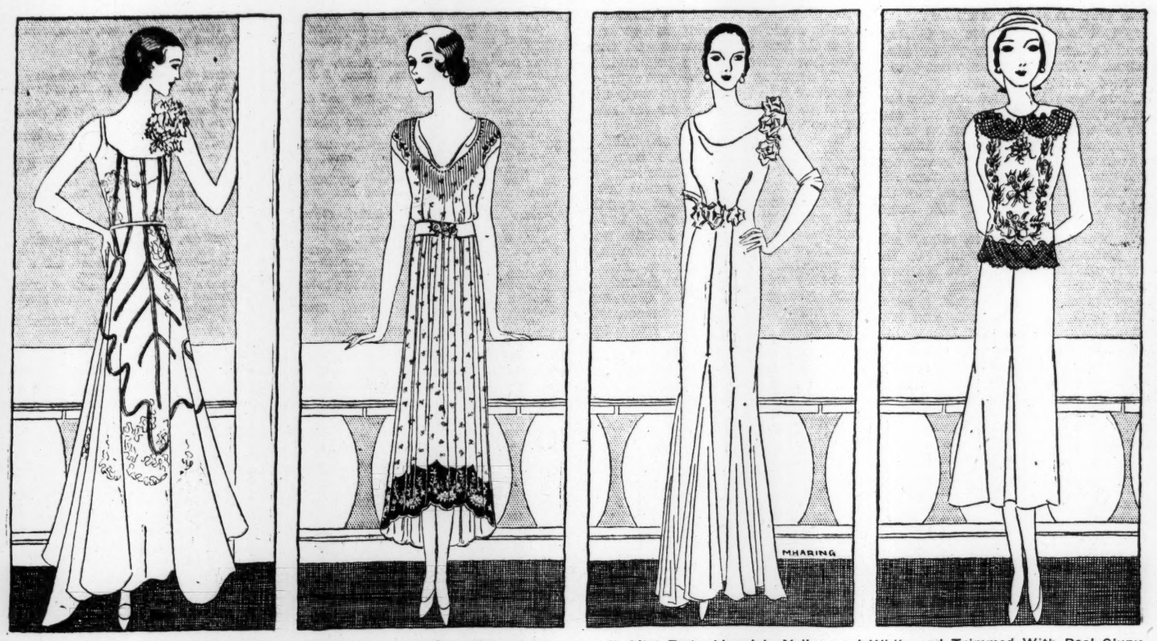
Tweeds are still the popular material for the sports and ordinary street costume, and Meyer is showing a striking line of these in coarse, seemingly heavy weaves, but very soft and supple when one takes them in the hand. Many are exceedingly rough in appearance, with raised dots and lines in white or colors, the black and white being particularly smart. For dressier coats this house is showing its popular "Leda," a cloth which is very like duveteen, in new shades, and Madiana, another old favorite, which this season is woven with little white speckles or dots. There are also finer woolen materials, like the English men's suiting, in fine herringbone or diagonal weaves which are being used extensively for the autumn tailored suit.

A new woolen material called "Scotmayah" which has just been brought out by Brion is having a great success with the couturieres, who are using it for winter gowns. This is somewhat on the order of jersey, but very light and thin, with a square worsted mesh, sometimes in plaid or checked design and sometimes with a raised pattern in soft wool.

A New Velvet

The great outstanding novelty in the silk trade is a new Lyons velvet. For several seasons the French manufacturers have been experimenting to make a silk velvet which will be as supple and beautiful as the artificial silk velvet which is known as "chiffon," "ring" or "transparent" velvet. Success has at last crowned their efforts and the leading silk houses are showing genuine Lyons pure silk velvet with a silk back which is as soft and supple and lustrous as the artificial variety and, of course, far better as to its wearing quality. Furthermore, for some unaccountable reason it is much less expensive than the artificial silk. Bianchini and Raimon are showing a line of this velvet in lovely new shades.

Among the silk materials there are new shades of lunasol in plain and brocaded designs, and a great revival of lamé, especially the chiffon lamé, which is so effective for evening gowns. Lamé is also used for the designs on taffeta, satin and georgette, often combined with printing. For instance, a dark red taffeta, which I saw in one of the houses, had a rose design printed in very dark green with a part of the rose in gold lamé. Bianchini's popular "flamenga" (which is really a crêpe marocain of wool and artificial silk) is being shown for winter frocks not only in plain colors but in printed and woven designs. Georgette brocaded in velvet is another popular material which is used principally for evening gowns. I saw a lovely one in the collection of Raimon in dark brown georgette with a brocaded design, like a cluster of grapes, in the same shade of velvet with embroidered motifs in two shades of light green. This same house has introduced a new shade of red, which is like the color of old Genoese velvet. This is seen in the new velvet and in a lovely lamé brocaded taffeta.



Reading From Left to Right (1) Flesh Embroidered Net Over Flesh Lace, From Mary Wals. (2) Flesh Embroidered Net Over Flesh Chiffon With Embroidered Blue Batistes, From Boué Soeurs. (3) White Celanese Satin, (4) Gilet Embroidered in Yellow and White and Trimmed With Real Cluny Lace, From Boué Soeurs.

Tailored Suit for the Early Autumn Consisting of a Frock and Short Sleeveless Jacket of One of the New Diagonal Tweeds. (From Heim.)

Lingerie Gowns Interpret the Hour's Mode

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

New York

THE pendulum of fashion has swung far back from the outré mode of the last several years to a revival of the Victorian, and the girl of today endeavors to look as much as possible like her own great-grandmother. In a frock made after the styles of long ago, she makes a figure of dignified simplicity, quaint and demure, and as such finds herself the success of the season. The unlovely aspects of the fashions of 60 years ago—such details as bustles, hoopskirts, stays of steel and all the artificial etceteras—are omitted, and diaphanous skirts swirl once more about slender ankles or flutter in crisp bouffant flouncings.

One is accustomed to associate organdie with the crinolines—with full-gathered flounces, hand-hemming and tucking. For in the old days everything relating to the wardrobe of a lady, her muslin frocks, her lingerie, even her linens, were finished by hand. To mention machine work was instantly to cheapen the article. It is rather much so today, and fine detail and workmanship are marks of elegance. Bias-cut material and circular flouncing have made demand for different treatment, and edges are hand-rolled, picoted, bound or piped.

Victorian Organdies

Midsummer offers the happiest chance for the old fashions in the soft lingerie gown, starchy mousselines, and the always refreshing, youthful organdie, the vogue of which has swept the fashion worlds of two continents. Americans hold this type of dress as their own, and appreciate the style as being delightfully becoming to the American girl in her home background.

It is, nevertheless, both enlightening and gratifying to receive from the exclusive centers of Paris exquisite fabrications in this material, built with a sophistication that preserves an air of naïve simplicity. This is accomplished in a skillful and artistic fashion by Chanel, among others, who makes a frock of faint blush-pink organdie, appearing to be in one piece but joined in many subtle diagonal seamings, the bodice semi-fitting, as of old, the skirt flaring to the ankles. A de luxe note of this midsummer costume is a slip of flesh satin, veiled with ivory lace, frilled at the bottom. The modern touch is added in a nosegay, not of mossrose buds, as one might expect, but of organdie gardenias fastened to one shoulder.

A still more correctly adapted style is illustrated in a model of aquamarine-blue organdie, the skirt of which is a circular flounce, headed by a peplum of the goods placed just below the hips. The bodice is sleeveless with a ruffled fichu of the organdie drawn into the sash—also of organdie—which is tied about the natural waistline with a large bow.

Novel Introductions of Color

In these more pretentious gowns of summery stuffs, materials and colors are combined in many new and interesting ways. A lovely dance frock for warm evenings is made of peach-pink organdie. The skirt is circular and wide with half a dozen narrow pleatings of sheer lace, dyed the same shade, sewn in overlapping rows around the top, entirely covering the hips, and trimming the elbow sleeves. A wide sash of turquoise-blue satin is drawn snugly about the waist and tied in a huge bow at one side of the front, Another frock of the same type has an interesting point in the colored trimmings. This model by an American designer is made of wild-rose-pink organdie. The skirt is cut with three tiers of circular flouncing, each piped with leaf-green organdie. The waistline is exceptionally long, and a bertha of the organdie, draped about the low round décolletage, is also outlined with green. This style of introducing color in gowns of white or pastel organdie is very popular for bridesmaids' costumes, and some of the color harmonies are enchanting.

Embroidery and Combinations

Many gowns of white organdie with fine lines of color introduced, and gowns in pastel shades, self-toned or combined with another shade in trimming or accessories, are worn at the fashionable watering places and for dinner and restaurant dancing in town. For more elaborate wear are the finely embroidered mousselines, batistes and nets, superlative examples of which are offered by Boué Soeurs. These vary in pattern and arrangement of fabric, but all show to advantage the beauty of "French" white embroidery on a sheer white background, worn usually over a slip of light-colored silk. In these richer gowns from Parisian designers, organdie has various intimate associations. Drecoll-Beer combines pink organdie with net, dyed a deeper shade, arranged in alternating rows in a voluminous skirt, and places a bolero of net over a peasant blouse and sash of organdie. In a subtle design from Paris silver tissue is veiled with sea-green organdie, and a half-wreath of ragged roses of the organdie is placed directly across the front of the bodice at the belt.

Among the new creations that will be as suitable for town as for country wear is a gown of white net printed with clusters of tiny flowers in Dresden colors.

A Modish Skirt

ANYONE who can do plain sewing can make this serviceable skirt in a few hours:

First: Take a straight piece of silk or cotton wash material 18 inches wide and 38 to 45 inches long, according to the size of the person to be fitted. Draw this straight piece of goods under both arms, let it meet in front and pin it together in a straight 18-inch seam, putting the pins in vertically and leaving it loose enough around the body to permit of easy movement. This makes a sheath from under the arms to below the hipline. The sheath is then shifted toward the left side until the pinned seam is directly under the left arm. It should be loose enough at the bottom to allow bending at the waistline without straining the seam.

Second: Shoulder straps of ribbon or tape are adjusted to the top of the sheath. After this it is stitched. It is then ready for the skirt to be attached.

Third: The material for the skirt is next basted to the sheath. Beginning at the center-front of the sheath, the material is eased on, not gathered, and it is carried from the center front toward the left, around the back, across the front to the left side, two inches from the under-arm seam of the sheath. This lap-over is finished with a hem and may be left open or caught with a few buttons. The skirt is then ready to stitch, hang, hem and press. It is extremely simple to make.

Fashion Nuggets

The skirt lengths that have been adopted for fall remain about the same, unless one finds the street or sports skirt a trifle shorter, but two inches below the knee remains correct. The more dressy gown regulates its length according to the hour. Skirts for dinner and formal evening wear just escape the floor.

Flat furs still find favor for the winter, especially in their adaptation to the new silhouette, as the fitted lines predominate. New sleeve and flare treatment is noticeable. The collars are large and preferably of contrasting fur.

Evening wraps to be really chic must cover the gown. Velvets are leading as to materials, with metal cloth a close second. Fox is favored as a trimming.

The predominance of "nubbed" tweeds extends to the costume for all occasions. For traveling, the four-piece suit is essential. The matching coat may be worn with any daytime costume. The fitted silhouette with a slight flare is favored.

Tiered skirts are being shown in diversified styles. Flat circular tiers, or deep spiral flounces starting at the normal waistline, often form the entire skirt. As many as six tiers are noted on some of the satin evening gowns.

More fullness is seen above the normal waistline. Shirrings often giving the effect of a bolero are featured in chiffon and lace. Draped necklines also add softness to the otherwise fitted silhouettes.

Choosing Office Wardrobes

By ETHELYN MIDDLETON

II—Proportionate Expenses

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New York

ONE hears frequent comments by visitors to the United States on the trim appearance of the American business woman. Newspaper readers are familiar with the cabled comments the English made on the smart appearance of the women clerks at the naval conference in London.

The standard of dressing in American offices is undoubtedly higher than in other countries. American office salaries are larger than those paid in Europe. Nevertheless, those behind the American scenes realize that office girls of the small salaried class and sometimes with home responsibilities have difficulty in dressing in accord with office standards.

What proportion of a girl's salary should she spend on clothes? An authority on New York City working conditions and cost of living states that a self-supporting girl earning $100 a month should not spend more than 15 per cent of her salary on her entire wardrobe. This amounts to $180 a year, a sum which, if wisely apportioned, can cover a sufficient wardrobe, as will be shown in a later article in this series.

New York, credited with being the most expensive city in which to live, is one of the least expensive in which to dress well.

A young woman bookkeeper for a large concern in an inland city writes that she allots her weekly salary of $35 as follows:

$10 for saving fund.
$9 for board, including lunch (living at home).
$6 for clothes, many of which she makes with her mother's help.
$2 for reading and donations.
$8 for amusements, vacation fund and incidentals.

A private secretary in New York City with a yearly salary of $1500, states that she spends one-third of her income on clothes. By sharing with two other girls a $60 a month apartment where they can cook and do personal laundry, her living expenses, including lunch and car-fare, amount to $600 a year. This leaves her $400 for vacation, incidentals and savings.

A list of carefully tabulated dress budgets shows that an office worker in a large city can dress well on less than $500 if she has dress-ability and a good sense of buying. In a large city she learns what is correct for an occupied woman and what is inadmissible and foolishly extravagant It is distinctly incorrect—therefore not smart—to sport in subway and office a costume designed for a formal afternoon function.

It is quite possible, however, to be well-dressed for an evening in town by adding accessories to a costume suitable for occasional office use.

Many girls employed in large cities live out of town, therefore they must sometimes leave the office directly for a dinner, dance or theater engagement. At some railroad stations small dressing rooms and checking privileges may be hired for a small sum. Most large office buildings have lockers and opportunities for changing a dress. The business girl is not required to wear her office dress for evening amusements. With a little management, she can be suitably dressed for any function.

The business girl in a large city can take advantage of sales. Contrary to general opinion, fashions do not change each season; conservative fashions such as we are discussing do not alter radically in a year or more.

A girl who knows dress values can often buy a gown or coat at one third of its first price, for the reason that shops and manufacturers cannot be overstocked. Many of the best dressed women confine their important purchases to sales at reputable houses.

Some of the new modes launched by Paris—such as gowns with long, elaborate sleeves and dripping skirt hems—are absolutely incongruous with daytime activities and were never designed for such wear. The correct office wardrobe does not include extravagant fashions and the business girl who likes novel and picturesque modes wisely confines them to evening use.

The idea that the present modes are unsuitable for business women is, in the opinion of the writer, incorrect. Today all women, including women of fortune and settled social position, are active women and dress as such during the active hours.

When one of the best known of the French designers, Lucien Lelong, returned to Paris after an intensive and informative trip in the United States, he displayed several models titled in English, "Business Gowns." He had sensed the importance of the active American woman and was ready to cater to her needs.

[The third of this series of six articles running on Wednesdays will be published next week.]

Evening Capelets

ONE of the prettiest of summer fashions is the vogue for evening capelets. These are nothing more than gossamer bits of chiffon or net fashioned into capelets with long scarf ends which tie either on the shoulder or in front. While the more elaborate versions are beaded in delicate designs on chiffon and georgette, simple capelets which fulfill their purpose quite as well may be made by the woman who is clever with her needle. For materials, lace, net, and printed chiffon suggest themselves and since so little material is needed, unworn parts of evening dresses may be utilized. A paper pattern should be cut either from a becoming capelet on a dress or made by being fitted about the shoulders. It may extend from the shoulders in a brief six-inch width or be twice as long, if the wearer prefers, and extend to a point in the back. A flounce may form a further addition.

White, black and pink are the colors most in vogue, but in laces other colors are seen. A metal-run tan lace supplies one of the newest ideas, and ombre materials with inserts of darker lace are chic.

With chiffon and net dresses individual preference alone determines whether the capelets shall contrast or match the color of the frock.

Treading Daintily

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONG dresses have not lessened women's interest in pretty footwear. If anything, shoes have been fashioned of daintier material and with more attention to detailed trimming since the advent of the mode for femininity. Pumps are first in style preference since they add to the appearance of height to those women who lose it in their adoption of long skirts. Frequently these pumps are plain, especially when they are of patterned leather, but more frequently they have dainty trimmings of kid in contrasting colors. Bowknots either at the side of the pump or in front are a popular trimming detail. Sometimes kid slippers are made less simple by the addition of grosgrain bows.

Some of the new smart shoes from Paris are made of fabrics. This is not altogether an innovation since many of the sport shoes last summer were developed in fabrics. But the fact that fabric shoes are shown for summer wear and that they are presented in the high colors which may be worn so suitably with smart ensembles is worthy of mention. Both linen and shantung are used to fashion fabric shoes as are other sturdier materials. Footwear is shown also in pastel yellows, blues and crushed-rose shades, for summer wear.

Quite smart are kid slippers and pumps in the lovely shades of olive-green, royal-blue, champagne and tawny brown colors discreetly trimmed with reptilian appliqués. Frequently in shoes of this type, which are designed to be worn with the afternoon costume or smart street suit, the trimming is relegated to the back.

The French preference in regard to stockings is still that the darker tones of beige and the lighter shades of brown are best for daytime wear. An attempt to bring back the pale and deep pink shades of hosiery has not succeeded so far. For evening wear, the nude tone is still being considered the best taste.

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AGFA ANSCO OF BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

THE HOME FORUM

Progress on the Heels of Progress

IT WAS a great night with my old friend, the country printer. He raced round the little office, pausing now and then to make an entirely unnecessary adjustment, or to flick an imaginative speck of dust from a piece of steel, bright as a new mirror. Little Mrs. Willie, his wife, dressed in her best gown, had caught his excitement, and was all of a-twitter, like a débutante ready for her ball. A tense atmosphere of expectancy pervaded the room; the eyes of the stuffed owl on the bulky safe seemed rounder and wider than usual; the fire in the hearth, instead of whispering to itself in its usual manner, seemed to hold its breath for long periods and then to exhale with a long-drawn hissing sigh, as though hard put to keep its patience.

I sat on a high stool—happy spectator of a happy event. In just another minute a fondly cherished dream was to come true, the dream of a long career, made possible by hard work, frugality and prayer. For my friend the country printer had bought a linotype machine, and little Mrs. Willie had been away in the city for many weeks to return with an engraved certificate, signed, sealed and delivered, which gave notice to all and sundry persons that she was a duly efficient operator and machinist competent to operate and repair said machines. Tonight they were, hand-in-hand, to cross the Rubicon and seek new worlds to conquer; the teamwork, the wisdom and the affection of thirty years of married life, and the knowledge of three decades spent in the printing trade behind them. There was no horizon too distant to seek. Hence the excitement, the gyrations of my friend, the best gown of his consort, and the widening eyes of the owl.

The last screw had been turned, the lead was bubbling in the fount, and in a moment there was to be the ceremony of making the first type slugs.

Bill twiddled a gadget, adjusted a belt a fraction of a millimeter, wiped his hands and nodded, his excitement knowing no bounds.

"Let's go, Molly!"

She sat down before the keyboard and placed her fingers in position. "What shall I write?"

"I'll dictate." From somewhere in his waistcoat Bill extracted a crumpled bit of paper. "It's a clipping from the trade journal. Pretty good stuff," he coughed.

"'O Great Master Type-Setter, set us straight upon our feet that we may have strength, lock us in the form of the world that we may fit well with our fellow types to become the good word. Plane us down that we may not be conceited, and preserve our faces that we may make for Thee an impression clean and clear. Amen, and Amen.'"

The dynamo purred, the little matrices tinkled through the magazine like hail on a tin roof, unnamable parts of the machinery wove to and fro as one by one the slugs tumbled out bright as newly minted silver from the coiner's press. Bill took them up and carried them preciously to the imposing stone. There he locked them in a frame, ran the roller over them and pulled the proof, which he presented to his wife with a quaint old-fashioned bow.

A little later he and I adjourned to his study upstairs to "get the right perspective on this" as he put it, while down in the office little Mrs. Willie proudly explained the intricacies of the machine to some lady callers, who understood her explanations not one whit, but beamed in her happiness and marveled at her pluck.

For some minutes we sat in silence. Outside on Main Street the snow lay soft and deep. Its little fingers tapped against the windowpanes, and the polar wind grasped the eaves and tugged at the roof, moaning at its own impotence.

"It's funny," he finally broke in. "I've dreamed about that machine for nigh on forty years, and do you know, it's not what I want."

He waved me to silence before I could put my astonishment into words.

"No, if I had what I want it'd be an old hand press with a turn screw, a ton of linen rag paper, type designed after the manner of Faust and Schoeffer, and I'd spend my time printing poetry. Or else I'd get a lot of sheepskin and some goose quills and illuminate my poems after the fashion of the old monks, with capitals all green and gold and lily bells, with burnt ivory for my blacks, powdered rock from a cliff on Latium's shore for blues, and dried beetles for scarlet. It's an even toss which I'd do if I could, though I favor the parchment and goose quill a mite. More individuality to it."

"Why, you old romancer, you old poet, you!" Again he motioned me to hold my peace.

"But it can't be done. No, it can't be. I'm a servant of the times, and the times call for large-scale production that the race may be freer, less toilsome and laborious through the increased production of the individual during working hours. We can't turn the clock back, nor bury our talent in a napkin. No, it's 'head up Johnny and march with the times.' Only I sometimes wish we could go back to the old days, for it appears to me that there was more romance, more grace then. Why —"

He paused. From the upper end of Main Street came a strange noise, a sputtering of what seemed like machine gun fire, the dull thunder of artillery firing at will, and the clank and clash of metal. Nearer and nearer it came until the window glass rattled. Then right beneath us it stopped, and the sudden silence was even more surprising than the noise. For a full second we sat regarding each other in astonishment, then bolted each for a window, threw up the sashes and craned out.

There in the street stood a great monster of steel with baleful eyes glowering out across the snow. It had a square hunched body poised on tremendous caterpillar treads, and two huge steel shares sweeping from either side looking like the black cases of a beetle's wings as the insect half extends them to expose the filmy blades beneath fluttering in flight. For a moment the thing grumbled and coughed somewhere within its interior economy, and then the heavy shares lifted and folded against the body and the monster fell silent again. It was a relief to see a man, a genuine human in lumberman's frock and moccasins, climb out and disappear into the village lunch room.

We closed the windows and resumed our chairs. "Just another illustration of what I was saying," went on the country printer. "When I was a youngster, come a new snow a farmer would take out his sledge, yoke a pair of oxen to it, and start for the village. First house he came to another man would yoke on a pair to the original team, and by the time they reached town there'd be sometimes twenty yoke of critters. What a road-breaking parade there'd be, up and down, to and fro in the streets; tossing horns and steam-plumed muzzles, the cries of 'Wah-hish!' and 'Gee-off!' from the drivers, barking dogs and shouting boys, and the deep, steady breathing of the beasts.

"Now they plough the roads with that iron tank, snarling and clanging through the night. And it serves the race better, for it opens twenty or thirty miles of road in a night where oxen couldn't do a dozen. But the oxen were—well, more romantic."

He got up and paced the floor rapidly for maybe three minutes, his hands thrust deep in his hip pockets and his brow furrowed with thought. Then he flung himself into the Morris chair and chuckled.

"These machines, this speed and swifter progress following close on the heels of progress make me think of old Ezekiel Toothaker up in Aroostook County. It was in the days just after the Bangor & Aroostook had been built into Caribou, the first railroad in that northern portion of the State. Old Zeke was nigh-on ninety and he wanted most awfully to watch the cars run, for he'd never seen a railroad and though they'd told him all about it he just couldn't believe it until he had seen it with his own eyes. So a neighbor who was fond of the old fellow hooked up and drove him twenty miles out of the wilderness where he lived. Late in the afternoon just out of Caribou they came on the line and there stood an engine with twenty box cars. A man in blue overalls stood beside the engine squirting oil onto some of the gear with a long-snouted oil can.

"Old Zeke couldn't contain himself He took one look and jumped to his feet in the buggy. 'They'll never start her,' he screamed, 'they'll never start her!'

"Just then the man in the blue overalls climbed into the cab. The bell amidships of the boiler began to toll, the whistle moaned, and with gathering momentum the engine puffed off nonchalantly dragging behind it the long string of cars.

"It was more than old Zeke could stand. He climbed up onto the buggy seat and peered off into the gathering dusk into which the train was rapidly disappearing. When it had gone he sat down and solemnly wagged his long white beard and hoarsely whispered: 'They'll NEVER stop her!'"

C. G. W.

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At a Chatelneuf Camp

After watching the glowing campfire embers fade from crimson to pale rose and into softest gray, there were the stakes to tighten, dry wood to carry under cover. This night the tent flap must be fastened, an extra blanket on the bed of cedar boughs, then, lantern out and a silent prayer.

In the forest was inky blackness. No thin crescent of moon came over night, to greet lone campers, no cheery company of stars smiled down upon the camp fire. Darkness hung like a velvet curtain against which nature was to stage her striking scene. No tree toads' choral vespers; no screech of hunting owls; hardly a rustle in the dry leaves. Only a shifting wind and an ominous silence as though the woodsy creatures waited breathless for the curtain rise.

It was deep in the stillness of the night that the first staccato tap, tap sounded on the taut canvas, like the rapping of the concertmaster for attention, sharp and arresting. Then began the great and thrilling symphony like Breitenbach's Fantasy Pastoral and Tempest in the Alps with opening movement of soft and tinkling notes that rapidly increased in tempo and in volume till, wind and string instruments and drums in full force, the storm swept and swayed through the responsive fir trees. Long it held this full-toned passage, then, pianissimo, the raindrops fell more softly in a sweet, caressing strain, full of melody, gradually diminishing into the slow drip of saturated boughs.

Followed then, the song of swollen brooks, at first allegro and fortissimo but quickly striking a steady tempo.

As if in response to a delicately lifted baton, a questing bird note sounded, seeking the key, it seemed; then, reassured, the prima donna launched forth into a solo full of ecstasy, and the exquisite nocturnal symphony came to a glorious conclusion with a full chorus of rejoicing songsters greeting the first pale light of a new day.

Hollyhocks

Hollyhocks of blues and reds
Beside my garden gate
Are tall and grand and straight
With pompous, princely heads.

Stately peace ambassadors
In rows along the walks;
Beloved hollyhocks
The garden monitors.

Noble flowers and comrades true;
They shine in myriad beams
And light my house of dreams
Upon the hill of blue.

COLTON G. MORRIS.

Odysseus Builds His Ship

And when the early rosy-fingered Dawn shone forth, Odysseus put on him a mantle and tunic, and the nymph dressed herself in a long shining robe lightly woven and graceful, and about her waist she bound a beautiful golden girdle, and put a veil on her head. Then she prepared to send away Odysseus, the great hearted. She gave him a great axe, fitted to his hand, a double-edged, bronze axe, and with a goodly handle of olive wood fastened well. Next she gave him a polished adze, and she led the way to the edge of the isle where tall trees grew, alder and poplar and heaven-reaching pine, long seasoned and dry, that should float lightly for him. Then after she had shown him where the tall trees grew, Kalypso, the fair goddess, went home. And he went to cutting timber, and his work went busily. Twenty trees in all he felled, and trimmed them with his bronze axe, and deftly smoothed them, and over them made straight the line. Meanwhile Kalypso, the fair goddess, brought him augers, so he bored each piece and jointed them together, and then made all fast with pins and dowels. Wide as is the deck of a broad freight ship, which a man well skilled in carpentry may plan, of such a size did Odysseus fashion his broad craft. And he wrought at it and put up the deck, fitting it to the close-set ribs, and finished it off with long gunwales, and he made a mast, and a sail-yard fitted to it, and moreover he made him a rudder to steer with. And he interwove it with wattled willow withes from stem to stern, to protect against the waves, and he piled up much wood. Meanwhile Kalypso, the fair goddess, brought him cloth to make the sails; and these too he fashioned very skillfully. And he made fast therein braces and halyards and sheets, and at last he pushed the raft with levers down to the divine salt sea.

But by the fourth day he had accomplished all.—From the Odyssey. Translated by NATHAN HASKELL DOLE.

A Zephyr Leading

Far out across the barren fields,
All brown and pathless, one bright day
I stood and looked—when past the door
A dancing zephyr found its way—
Its fairy-footed, cheerful way.

It said: "Yo ho! Why do you stay
Within your house, waiting for spring?
Come out and follow where I lead,
For happy times are on the wing—
Yes, joyous times are on the wing."

Far out across the barren fields
And through a leafless grove of trees,
Adown a road and up a hill
I followed that alluring breeze—
That airy, free, enticing breeze.

At length it perched upon a branch
To preen its feathers, brightly blue
It turned its head this way and that
While murmuring: "And is it you?"
You came with me? How nice of you!"

The bluebird stretched a leg and foot,
Fluffed its feathers and spread one wing;
Turning to face me where I stood,
It shook itself and began to sing—
To sing—and sing—and sing.

"If you had stayed within your house,"
That zephyr warbled near my ear,
"Away back there, just looking out,
You would not know that spring was here—
That airy, fairy spring was here."

WYNN URQUHART.

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Young Old China. From a Color-Print (Woodcut) by Miss Elizabeth Keith

AN ARTIST who, during her extensive travels in the more northerly Far East, had seldom encountered any difficulty in getting attractive or interesting models, one day seemed to be without anyone to pose, until a Chinaman went up to her and asked if his little boy might not perhaps answer her purpose. The offer was accepted, the youthful son of the East came along, and Miss Keith's altogether delightful print was the result.

The child proved an admirable sitter, patient and steady. He makes a quaint and attractive picture, with a wide-awake expression in his bright dark eyes, apparently entirely unconcerned, holding a toy tiger in his lap. He is a picturesque little figure in his black, beflowered trousers; gray, white and brown being found in the pattern. His white coat has red stripes, the sleeves being lined with blue, which in a darker shade is repeated in the color of the cap, beneath which shows a narrow fringe of stiff jet-black hair. The chair, of the style which inspired Chippendale during a certain period of his busy life, is of a neutral brownish-gray, and the background is a pale green.

The little fellow is admirably spaced on the block, and there is harmony both in the design and in the color scheme, notwithstanding the different pronounced hues, among which that of the nasturtium-toned shoes, with their gray edging, must not be forgotten. There is something almost monumental in the poise, and the whole arrangement, as if the little lad was some eminent person in youth.

Arbete

Översättning av den på denna sida förekommande engelska uppsatsen i Christian Science (Kristen Vetenskap).

MÄNNISKOSLÄKTET börjar förstå, att allt arbete är resultatet av tankeverksamhet och att i allmänhet ett arbete är gagnlöst eller framgångsrikt, enformigt eller intressant alltefter arten av den tanke, som styr det.

Jesus visste, att Gud är källan till den intelligenta verksamhet, som ligger till grund för allt gott arbete. Såsom det berättas i Johannes' fjortonde kapitel, uppmuntrade han sina lärjungar med orden: "Gärningarna, dem gör Fadern, som bor i mig; de äro hans verk". Då Jesus talade om helandet av den sjuke mannen, för vilket judarna sökte döda honom, "eftersom han gjorde sådant på sabbaten", sade han: "Min Fader verkar ännu alltjämt; så verkar ock jag". De förstodo icke, att hans ord syftade på Guds verk att meddela andliga egenskaper, sådana som renhet, ärlighet, förmåga. Jesus gav uttryck åt dessa och många andra egenskaper, vilka satte honom i stånd att utföra sina heliga gärningar.

Att Mary Baker Eddy, Upptäckaren och Grundaren av Christian Science, förstod detta stora andliga faktum framgår av hennes ord (*Miscellaneous Writings*, sid. 307): "Gud giver dig sina andliga idéer, och de i sin tur giva dig vad du dagligen behöver". Gud giver oss vänlighetens idé, vilken i sin tur alstrar handlingar av vänlighet; Han giver oss ärlighet, som resulterar i ärliga handlingar; Han giver oss barmhärtighet, som strålar ut i barmhärtighet mot våra medmänniskor. Utövandet av dessa idéer eller egenskaper stärker vår förståelse och demonstrationen av dem. Mångfaldigandet av rätta idéer i vårt tänkande och utnyttjandet av dem i vårt görande och låtande utgör det väsentliga i allt sant arbete.

Ett enkelt exempel härpå visar idéernas obegränsade räckvidd i motsats till de materiella tingens begränsningar. A har en dollarsedel och ger den till B. Då har B en sedel, men A har ingen. Antag i stället, att A har en idé och delar den med B. Då har vardera en idé, som när den utnyttjas eller sättes i verksamhet, bringar dem båda något av värde.

Den andliga människan återspeglar Guds, Andens, egenskaper. Då vi förstå detta, kunna vi demonstrera dessa egenskaper och bevisa, att de giva oss dagliga tillgångar av hälsa, lycka, föda, skydd och vänskap. Uraktlåtenhet att uttrycka kristliga egenskaper är en fas av overksamhet och kan leda till andra former av overksamhet. Den som finner sitt arbete otillräckligt, intresselöst eller föga inbringande, borde på nytt fylla sitt förrådshus med rätta idéer, på det att rätta tankar skola frambringa dagliga tillgångar, intresse, glädje, förmåga och gynnsamma tillfällen och föra honom in på rätta vägar till ernående av livets nödtorft.

Arbete, som åtföljes av andligt tänkande, är ordningsfullt, intresseväckande, lätt att utföra och framgångsrikt. Arbete, som är blott fysisk verksamhet utan den rätta andliga tanken, som inspirerar och leder, har benägenhet att bliva oredigt, tråkigt, strävsamt och misslyckat. Om detta senare säger Mrs. Eddy i *Miscellaneous Writings* (sid. 230): "Att man springer omkring hit och dit är icke något bevis för att man utför mycket". Detta överensstämmer med orden: "Det är de lugna människorna, som uträtta mycket". Varje individ, som övervinner den felaktiga förnimmelsen av självet genom att lyssna till Guds röst och som blir mottaglig för det gudomliga Sinnets fridfulla, regelbundna ledning, kan bliva en duglig arbetare.

Skälig ersättning är en naturlig verkan eller följd av ett väl utfört arbete, alldeles som sex är det matematiska resultatet av en multiplikation av två och tre. Man kan icke tre gånger taga två äpplen ur en skål utan att få sex äpplen, ty resultatet är oskiljaktigt från handlingen. När vi genom andlig förståelse använda vår tid och våra tankar på bästa möjliga sätt till Guds ära, vetande, att Guds rättvisas lag alltid är i verksamhet och icke kan hindras eller hämmas, emedan Gud är den enda lagstiftaren, skola vi helt visst bliva lönade efter vår förtjänst.

Stundom ansättas vi av argumentet, att vi ha för mycket att göra. Kanske fordra vi mer än vår del av normal verksamhet och låna vårt öra till suggestionen om en ojämn arbetsfördelning bland Guds barn. Vi böra möta denna suggestion med den säkra kunskapen, att Guds rättvisas lag verkar för alla Hans barn, och att var och en har sitt eget arbete att utföra. Vare sig argumentet är brist på arbete eller för mycket arbete, göra vi väl i att söka klart förstå det löfte, som framställes i Paulus' ord till korintierna: "Så skall det en gång visa sig huru det är med vars och ens verk. 'Den dagen' skall göra det kunnigt". Mrs. Eddys ord i definitionen av "dag" i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (sid. 584): "Utstrålningen av Liv; ljus, den andliga idéen av Sanning och Kärlek" äro oss här till hjälp att se, att Sanningens ljus, som kastas på arbetet, skall uppenbara dess sanna natur och dess rika harmoni.

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From "Ivanhoe"

When autumn nights were long and drear,
And forest walks were dark and dim,
How sweetly on the pilgrim's ear
Was wont to steal the hermit's hymn!

Devotion borrows Music's tone,
And Music took Devotion's wing,
And, like the bird that hails the sun,
They soar to heaven, and soaring sing.

—SIR WALTER SCOTT.

Work

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANKIND is beginning to realize that all work is the result of thought-activity, and that, generally speaking, work is futile or successful, dull or interesting, according to the quality of thought which governs it.

Jesus knew that God is the source of the intelligent activity underlying all good work. As recorded in the fourteenth chapter of John, he comforted his disciples with the words, "The Father that dwelleth in me, he doeth the works." Commenting upon his healing of the impotent man, for which, "because he had done these things on the sabbath day," the Jews sought to slay him, Jesus said, "My Father worketh hitherto, and I work." They did not understand his words to refer to God's work of imparting spiritual qualities, such as purity, honesty, ability. Jesus expressed these and many other qualities which enabled him to perform his holy works.

That Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, understood this great spiritual fact is shown in her words (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 307), "God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies." God gives us the idea of kindness, which in turn engenders acts of kindness; He gives us honesty, which results in honest actions; and He gives us mercy, which shines out in mercifulness toward our fellow men. The exercise of these ideas or qualities strengthens our understanding and demonstration of them. The multiplication of right ideas in our thinking and the utilization of them in our affairs constitute the essence of all true work.

A simple illustration will show the unlimited scope of ideas in contradistinction to the limitations of material things. "A" has a dollar bill and gives it to "B." Then "B" has a bill, but "A" has none. Suppose, instead, that "A" has an idea and shares it with "B." Then each has an idea which, when utilized or put into activity, will bring each of them something of value.

Spiritual man reflects the qualities of God, Spirit. Understanding this we may demonstrate these qualities and prove that they bring us daily supplies of health, happiness, food shelter, companionship. Failure to express Christly attributes is a phase of inactivity and may lead to other forms of inactivity. Finding his work scarce, uninteresting, or unremunerative, one should replenish his storehouse of right ideas in order that righteous thoughts may bring forth the daily supply of interest, joy, ability, and opportunity, and guide him into right ways of obtaining the necessaries of life.

Work that is accompanied by spiritual thinking is orderly, interesting unlabored, and successful. Work that is mere physical activity, without the proper spiritual thought to inspire and guide it, is apt to be confused, dull laborious, and unsuccessful. Of the latter Mrs. Eddy says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 230), "Rushing around smartly is no proof of accomplishing much." This is in line with the statement, "It is tranquil people who accomplish much." Every individual who is overcoming the false sense of self by listening for God's voice, and is becoming receptive to the peaceful, orderly directing of divine Mind, can be an efficient worker.

Proper remuneration is a natural effect or outcome of work well done just as six is the mathematical result of multiplying two three times. One cannot take two apples out of a bowl three times without having six apples for the result is inseparable from the process. When through spiritual understanding we employ our time and thoughts in the best possible way to God's glory, knowing that God's law of justice is ever operative and cannot be obstructed or delayed, because God is the only lawgiver, we are likely to be rewarded proportionately to our deserving.

Sometimes the argument of too much to do assails us. Perhaps, then we are claiming more than our quota of normal activity and are lending ourselves to the suggestion of an uneven balance of employment for God's children. We should meet this suggestion with the sure knowledge that God's law of justice operates for all His children, and that each has his proper work to do. Whether the argument is lack of work or overwork, we would do well to realize the promise set forth in Paul's words to the Corinthians, "Every man's work shall be made manifest: for the day shall declare it." Here the words of Mrs. Eddy's definition of "day" in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 584), "The irradiance of Life; light the spiritual idea of Truth and Love," help us to see that the light of Truth thrown upon it will reveal work, its true nature and its abundant harmony.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

Why One Minister Was Elected

"Six young men came, and they did not sing songs in the pulpit. Oh, no, they preached fery well, and I said to Angus Bain, They are all good lads, and there is nothing wrong with their doctrine.

"Angus wass one of the 'Men,' and saw what wass hidden from me, and he will be saying, 'Oh, yes, they said their lesson fery pretty, but I did not see them tremble, Lachlan Campbell. Another iss coming, and seven is a goot number.'

"It wass next Sabbath that he came, and he wass a white man, giving out his text, 'Blessed are they which are called unto the marriage supper of the Lamb,' and I wass thinking that the Lord had laid too great a burden on the lad, and that he could not be fit for such a work. It wass not more than ten minutes before he will be trying to tell us what he wass seeing, and will not hef the words. He had to go down from the pulpit as a man that had been in the heavenly places and was stricken dumb.

"'It iss the Lord that has put me to shame this day,' he said to the elders, 'and I will nefer show my face again in Auchindarroch, for I ought not to have meddled with things too high for me.'

"'You will show your face here every Sabbath,' answered Angus Bain, 'for the Lord said unto me, "Wait for the man that trembles at the word, and iss not able to speak, and it will be a sign unto you,"' and a fery goot minister he wass, and made the hypocrites in Zion to be afraid."
—IAN MACLAREN, in "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush."

The Oft-Sung Valley

As the bright autumn sun under which we started gradually became veiled with haze and finally disappeared behind gray clouds, we seemed to be passing from sunny September to gray November. The vegetation changed and the temperature dropped, but the beauty went on increasing. Over the ruins of an ancient temple built of dark green stone in a style unknown outside of Kashmir the piercing valley wind waved the boughs of still darker green pines. The side ravines, at first covered with masses of ferns, became bleak, and beyond the tops of some were snowfields on distant summits. Continuous rapids in the river noisily called attention to its unremitting efforts to carry away the great, fertile oval which the gorge drains, and which is locally known as the Happy Valley and by the whole world as the Vale of Kashmir. At Baramula we came out upon the mile-high plain, twenty by eighty miles in extent, while there was still light upon the completely encircling mountain ranges. To the west the peaks visible from the valley culminate at twelve thousand feet, to the south at fifteen thousand feet, in the east at seventeen thousand, and the north twenty-six thousand. Thirty-five miles of level road lie between the edge of the plain and Srinagar. They are laid out upon a dike-like embankment to withstand the spring floods from melting snows which sweep down upon the plain too fast for the river to carry them off.

The embankments are lined on both sides of the road by endless, close-set rows of tall poplars. Though they are doubtless a recent, practical innovation, the magnificence of their golden leaves and torch-like forms as seen against the slate-blue mountains and sky tempted us to believe that the avenue had been devised as a suitable entrance to the summer palaces and gardens of the Mogul emperors. All the poplar drives in the world could not equal this one in Kashmir.—RICHARD MAURICE ELLIOTT, in "The Sunny Side of Asia."

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PRICE TREND IN SECURITIES IS DOWNWARD

Profit-Taking Despite Encouraging News—Some New Lows for Year

NEW YORK (AP)—The bulls appeared to have struck out in today's stock market, and the bears had their inning, for after yesterday's performance it was apparent that the bulls had failed for the third time to break through the resistance points established at the end of the technical rally on July 18.

Although there was a momentary upturn in the morning, the market soon turned emphatically downward, with even General Motors, strongly defended bull outpost during yesterday's bear attacks, losing ground substantially.

Renewed weakness in the commodity markets appeared to have unnerved speculators for the rise. With wheat breaking to new lows, under pronounced pressure, there seemed little room for bullishness in stocks.

The statement of the finance committee of U. S. Steel, indicating that the recession in that industry had reached bottom, an extraordinarily bullish pronouncement to come from so conservative and reticent a quarter, failed to cause more than a brief upturn in that leading issue. Bears made capital out of the fact that only the regular dividend had been declared.

On the whole, the day's business news was a little more favorable than it had been for a few days, although it continued of an indecisive character. Car loadings turned up about 12,000 cars during the latest week, and gasoline stocks were sharply reduced, while crude production was curtailed substantially last week.

Furthermore, there was moderate working off of refined copper stocks, as reported for June. Building contracts, as reported for the week ended July 25, however, were somewhat disappointing.

Some Sharp Losses

Safeway Stores was again depressed to new lows, and it was learned that the first half report will show net of only about $2 a share compared with $4.31 in the like period of last year. The possibiity of new financing or a stock rather than cash dividend for Warner Brothers brought further selling into that issue, and Southern Railway continued to drop.

In brokerage circles frequented by the bull crowd, it was said that the decline represented a mere temporary suspension of aggressive operations for the rise, pending a better situation in the commodity markets. Losses, however, reached substantial proportions. Such issues as U. S. Steel, General Motors, American Can, Warner Brothers, North American, American Telephone, General Electric, Safeway Stores, Air Reduction and du Pont, dropped 2 to 4, and shares losing 5 to 10 included such shares as Vanadium, Standard Gas, Western Union, Eastman, Byers, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, Allied Chemical, Worthington, and Case.

Money was a little firmer, reflecting month end requirements, although call loans held officially at 2 per cent.

Recoveries of a point or so from the day's lowest were common, with trading diminishing on the rally. The closing was heavy. Sales approximated 2,350,000 shares.

Bond Trend Upward

Strenth of French 7s and the demand for several domestic issues featured bond trading today.

While some issues failed to maintain the prices established yesterday, a majority of the active bonds, particularly among those which have profited by a steady demand, held their upward course. The day by day gains have lifted the level of bonds to the best figure of the year, established last March. The averages show they now stand at 100.5. Bond traders expect that this will be surpassed on the present movement.

Buying for foreign account of French Governments shifted today from the French 7½s to the 7s. On the day's movement the 7s touched a new high for the year, rising to 120. Foreign bonds generally were irregular. Brazil 6½s, and New South Wales 5s were other soft spots.

In the domestic section, the movement was mixed. Coincident with the weakness of Warner Brothers stock which sank to a new year's low on the big board, the convertible 6 per cent bond lost one point.

Another 4 points were added to the spectacular rise of Chicago & Alton 6s, which established a peak price for the year. Central New England 4s, rising one point, Pere Marquette 4½s, and California Petroleum 5s were other issues selling at new 1930 highs St. Paul 5s of 1975 and adjustment 5s were weak.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Last
July	.85⅞	.85⅞	.83⅜	.83¾
Sept.	.87½	.87½	.85¼	.85⅞
Dec.	.93⅛	.93⅛	.90Z	.91

Corn

July	.86⅞	.86	.85	.85⅞
Sept.	.86	.86⅜	.84	.84⅜
Dec.	.80⅝	.80⅞	.78⅞	.79

Oats

July	.34¼	.34¼	.32⅞	.32⅞
Sept.	.36⅜	.36¾	.35	.35
Dec.	.40¼	.40⅜	.38⅝	.38¾

Lard

July	.9.67b	9.80	9.80	9.80
Sept.	.9.75	9.82	9.75	9.82b
Dec.	.9.40b	9.42	9.40	9.40

b Bid.

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
July	.77	.76	.76	.78⅜
Sept.	.80¾	.78¾	.78¾	.81
Dec.	.85¾	.83⅜	.83⅝	.85⅞

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
July	.91¾	.87½	.87⅝	.91⅞
Oct	.94	.89¾	.90	.94⅛
Dec	.95⅜	.90⅝	.90⅞	.95½

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	July 30	Week ago	Year ago
Wheat, 2 red	.89⅝	$1.04⅝	$1.55¼
Corn, 2 yellow	1.04⅜	1.02¾	1.20¾
Oats, 2 white	.46⅛	.48	.62¼
Potatoes	5.35	5.35	8.00
Butter	33.00	.00	30.00
Eggs	32.00	32.00	32.00
Lard	.1025	.1025	.1260
Cotton, mid up	.1245	.1310	.1890
Zinc	.0475	.0431	.0675
Iron	19.76	19.76	20.25
Steel, bil Pitt	31.00	31.00	36.00
Copper	.1100	.1100	.1800
Tin	.2965	.2955	.4685
Rubber	.1087½	.1087½	.2070
Sugar	.0470	.0470	.0550
Lead	.0525	.0525	.0675
Print cloth	.0425	.0425	.0525

WEDNESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	July 30	July 29
42⅛	22	..	Abitibi	200	26	26	26	26	26⅜
37⅜	21⅞	1.60	Adams Ex	6000	27½	26⅜	26½	26½	27⅝
8⅜	7⅜	4	Adams Mill	100	8	8	8	8	8
34¾	29¾	1½	Addressograph	400	32	31	31	31	32⅛
23¼	8	..	Adv-Rumely	700	12	11	11	11	12
41¼	15⅞	..	Adv-Ru pf	1500	27⅜	20¼	21	21	30
1⅝	½	..	Ahumada	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
156⅜	103¼	3	Air Reduc	8100	118⅜	113¼	113¼	114¾	117¾
26	16	2½	Airway El	300	18⅛	18	18	..	..
2½	1	..	Ajax Rubber	600	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
9⅛	4½	..	Alaska Jun	1200	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5½
35¼	18	..	Alleghany	8700	22	21½	21½	21½	21⅞
99¾	80	5½	Allegh pf ww xl	100	91	91	91	..	..
343	232	6§	Allied Chem	1700	273	259¾	259¾	264	274
68	48⅛	3	Allis-Chal	1300	57½	56½	57¼	57¼	57¼
31½	18	2	Amerada	200	23½	23½	23½	23½	24
103⅜	43⅜	..	Am Ag Ch	200	6	5½	5½	6	6¼
97⅜	68	2	Am Bk Note	100	80	80	80	80	..
55½	27	..	Am Bosch	1000	33½	33½	33½	35¾	..
54⅝	41⅜	2.40	Am Broke	100	44	44	..	..	..
80¾	60½	7	Am Br Bv pf	50	72¼	72¼	72¼	75⅜	..
213¼	83⅜	..	Am Br Bov	900	172¼	168	168	173¼	..
156½	108¼	4	Am Can	42100	134¼	128⅜	129⅛	132½	..
82½	42	6	Am Car & F	100	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	..
116	95	7	Am Car pf	100	99¼	98¼	99¼	..	..
69⅞	39	3	Am Chain	100	57	57	57	58	..
53	9¼	1.60§	Am Com Alc	500	13⅛	12¾	12¾	13½	..
51¼	36⅜	2	Am Chicle	1200	45	44½	44⅞	45⅞	..
59½	32¾	..	Am European	200	39¼	39	39⅛	..	..
101¾	56¼	..	Am & FPw	70200	77⅜	72¾	73	76¼	..
101	95	6	Am & FP 6	20	98½	98½	98½	98	99
33⅜	14	2	Am Hawaii	100	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	15	..
111½	108¼	7	Am & FP 7	200	108	107¾	107¾	..	..
109¾	92½	..	Am & FP 2pf	100	95	95	95	..	..
7	3½	..	Am Hide	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..	..
24⅞	17⅛	..	Am Hide pf	100	21½	21½	21½	..	..
55⅜	28¾	2§	Am Int Corp	3000	36	34	34	35½	..
4	1⅜	..	Am La Fr	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..	..
118½	90	7	Am Loco pf	200	92	92	92	..	..
14½	9	..	Am Mach & Met	400	9	9	9	..	..
51½	30⅛	3	Am Metals	1500	32½	31⅝	31⅝	32	..
80⅛	48½	..	Am News	10	60	60	60	60	..
95	55	7	Am Nat G pf	40	77½	76	77½	75	..
119⅜	72¾	1§	Am Pw&Lt	1600	92⅜	87	87	91	..
107	99	6	Am P&L 6	200	102½	102½	102½	102¾	..
85	75	3	Am P&L pf A	100	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	..	..
88¾	80	5	Am P&L pf st	200	84⅜	84¼	84¼	84½	..
39⅜	23⅜	1½	Am Radiat	4800	27½	26½	26½	27⅛	..
37	15¼	..	Am Repub	100	18½	18½	18½	..	..
100⅞	48	2§	Am Roll Mill	2100	56¼	53¼	53¾	56⅛	..
67⅜	52½	5	Am Saf Raz	100	61¾	61¾	61¾	62	..
79½	53	4	Am Smelt	3600	68⅜	67	67	68½	..
141	133½	7	Am Smelt pf	200	135⅛	135⅛	135⅛	..	..
52¼	35⅛	3	Am Stl Fnd	200	135⅛	135⅛	135⅛	..	..
274¼	200⅛	9	Am Tel&T	41900	216⅜	211	211	216	..
22⅝	16	..	Am Tel&T rts	53600	18⅞	17⅞	17⅞	18⅝	..
114¾	106	7	Am Type pf	10	112	112	112	..	..
124⅞	76⅛	1§	Am Wat W	3900	95¾	91½	92	96½	..
106⅛	99	6	Am Wat W 6	100	104½	104½	104½	..	..
20¼	7½	..	Am Wool	400	9⅝	9½	9½	10¼	..
44¾	29½	4	Am Writ pf	300	39½	39½	39½	39½	..
17⅞	6½	..	Am Zinc	400	10½	10	10	10¾	..
79⅞	50	6	Am Zinc pf	200	62	62	62	64⅛	..
81⅞	44½	3½	Anaconda	6400	50¾	49½	49½	50½	..
51¾	34⅜	2.40	Anchor Cap	400	41	41	41	42	..
29¼	19⅛	2	Arch Dan	1000	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅛	..
8⅛	4⅜	..	Arm Ill A	1400	5⅛	5	5	5⅛	..
4⅞	2⅝	..	Arm Ill B	900	3	2⅞	2⅞	3	..
65	55	7	Arm Ill pf	400	59⅞	59⅛	59½	60	..
13¾	6	..	Arnold Cons	400	7½	6⅞	6⅞	..	..
50½	28	2½	Asso Dry G	900	34½	33⅝	33⅝	34⅞	..
242½	194	10	Atchison	400	216⅞	215¼	215¼	217¼	..
108	102⅜	5	Atchison pf	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	104⅝	..
175½	145	10	Atl Coast L	200	146	146	146	150	..
51⅜	30⅛	1§	Atl Refin	5900	38	36¼	36⅜	37⅞	..
45⅜	25½	1§	Atlas Stores	700	29	28⅛	29	28½	..
263¾	91	4§	Auburn Auto	4000	127	121	122	124	..
30	19	..	Austin N p	100	22½	22½	22½	..	..
10⅜	4	..	Auto Sales	400	4	3⅛	3⅛	4⅜	..
80⅝	37	3	Auto Strop A	1200	79	77½	77½	77	..
9⅞	4¾	..	Aviation	1400	6	5⅞	5⅞	6	..

—B—

38	19⅞	1¾	Baldwin	2400	25⅜	24⅞	25	24¾	..
122⅜	98¼	7	Balt & O	1300	106	105½	105½	106¾	..
84⅜	78¼	4	Balt & O pf	100	81½	81½	81½	83½	..
34	20½	2	Barnsdall A	200	23⅜	23	23	23½	..
57⅜	27⅜	2	Bendix	2400	33¼	32⅛	32⅛	33	..
56¼	31⅛	2	Pest & Co	1400	47	45⅛	45½	47½	..
110¼	75⅜	6	Beth Steel	4000	83½	80¼	80¼	83	..
134	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	100	127	127	127	127	..
69	28¼	3§	Bohn Alum	400	35½	35	35	35	..
33¼	18	..	Booth F 1pf	100	19	19	19	..	..
90⅜	60⅛	3	Borden	2200	79¾	78	78	79⅛	..
50½	23⅝	3	Borg Warner	3000	30	29⅛	29⅛	30	..
25⅜	13½	..	Briggs	4600	24¼	22⅞	22⅞	24	..
35½	21	2	Briggs & Str	100	23	23	23	..	..
22¼	12½	..	Brockway	900	16⅞	16	16½	16⅛	..
78⅜	58⅜	4	Bklyn Man T	600	66½	65	65	67	..
94	84⅞	6	Bklyn Man pf	100	91½	91½	91½	91½	..
129¼	115	5	Bkyn Un G	700	131	129¼	129¼	131⅞	..
30⅜	13⅝	1	Brunns Balke	800	16	15⅜	16	15¾	..
31⅞	19⅛	1	Bucyrus	200	23½	23	23	..	..
43	33½	2½	Bucy cv pf	100	27	27	27	27⅞	..
16⅜	7⅜	1	Budd Mfg	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	..	..
14⅝	8¼	1	Budd Wheel	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	..
74	27½	1.60	Bullard	1800	33¼	33½	33½	35⅜	..
43	26⅞	3	Bulova Watch	200	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	..	..
51⅞	29¼	7	Burroughs	1500	33⅜	32	32	33⅞	..
48½	29⅛	2½	Bush Term	100	36	36	36	38	..
110	99	7	Bush T deb	10	102½	102	102	102½	..
29⅜	13¼	..	Butterick	100	17½	17½	17½	17½	..
112⅞	66⅛	..	Byers	1600	75⅜	66⅜	68¾	75	..

—C—

77½	60¼	4	Calif Pack	100	63	63	63	64⅛	..
30	17	2	Campbell	10	20	20	20	20	..
33⅜	13	1½	Calu & Hecla	100	15½	15½	15½	15½	..
75⅜	56	5	Canady Dry	700	66½	65	65	66⅜	..
226⅞	184⅜	10	Can Pac	1000	187	186	186	186⅜	..
28¾	13	..	Capital Adm	100	16½	16½	16½	17	..
362¾	156½	6	Case Thresh	4800	193⅞	185	185	193	..
79¾	54	3	Caterpillar	1100	62½	62	62	62½	..
13⅞	5	..	Cav-Doobs	100	7	7	7	..	..
60	9	N	Celotex	600	14½	13	13	13½	..
65⅞	43⅛	6	Cerro de P	1200	52⅜	51¼	51¼	52¼	..
45¼	20	..	Cert-Teed pf	100	32¼	32¼	32¼	..	..
67⅞	20½	4.20	Checker Cab	1200	27⅜	24¾	24¾	27	..
82½	51½	3	Ches Corp	400	63¼	63	63	63¾	..
241¾	171	10	Ches & Ohio	1700	188½	187	187	189	..
53½	33	..	Chi & E Ill pf	30	35	35	35	..	..
17¼	8½	..	Chi Gt West	400	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	10⅝	..
52⅜	27	..	Chi Gt W pf	500	38⅜	37½	37⅝	39⅛	..
26⅜	12½	..	Chi M&SP	400	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14¾	..
46¼	26½	..	Chi M&SP pf	1800	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	23⅝	..
89⅞	66	5	Chi & NY	100	78	74	74	76½	..
37	11¼	..	Chi Pneu	200	17⅜	16	16	16⅜	..
125⅛	95	7	Chi RI	800	102¼	102¼	102½	102	..
104⅛	98	6	Chi RI 6%	200	100¼	100¼	100¼	101¼	..
110⅜	105	7	Chi RI 6%	100	107	107	107	..	..
32½	20	3	Chick Cot O	100	20	20	20	20	..
67⅜	49½	2.40	Childs	1100	53⅜	53¼	53¼	56¾	..
43	24	3	Chrysler	3700	30½	29	29	30½	..
98¾	83	6½	City Ice pf	20	85	85	85	..	..
13¼	5⅝	..	City Stores	400	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6⅞	..
44½	30	3	Clark Equip	100	30	30	30	..	..
60	30	3	Cluett Peby	400	38	37	37	38	..
105	91¼	7	Cluett P pf	10	100	100	100	98½	..
20⅜	12¼	..	Col Dea Oil	100	14½	14½	14½	14½	..
191⅜	133¼	6	Coca Cola	1400	181⅜	177½	177¾	180	..
92	48½	3	Coca Cola A	100	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	303¾	..
64⅞	50	2½	Col Palm	1700	59	58	58	..	..
35¾	14⅝	..	Collins & A	1100	24⅞	23¾	24	..	..
77	36½	2	Colo F&I	1400	53⅞	50¼	50¼	52½	..
87	58⅛	2§	Colum Gas	8600	63½	62¾	62¾	65	..
139	108	6	Col Carbon	330	142	133	133	140	..
37⅜	15⅜	2§	Col Graph	2700	13⅝	17⅞	17⅞	18¼	..
40¾	23⅜	2	Com Cred	1500	28½	26¾	26¾	27¼	..
25¼	22¼	1¾	Com Cred pf	100	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	24	..
54⅜	31⅞	3	Com Cred A	100	36¼	36¼	36¼	..	..
35⅜	28⅛	1.60	Com Inv Tr	1100	36½	35¾	36	37¼	..
38	20¼	1	Com Sol	1400	27⅜	25¾	25¾	27	..
20¼	12⅜	.50	Commwlth So	4200	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	14⅜	..
104¾	99	6	Commwlth So pf	100	101	101	101	101¼	..
57	38½	2	Conde Nast	100	40	40	40	40	..
19⅜	10⅛	..	Congoleum	1300	12¾	12½	12½	12¾	..
27⅜	15⅜	2	Con Film	400	19¼	19	19¼	19¼	..
28¼	18	2	Con Film pf	100	20½	20½	20½	20½	..
97⅞	96⅝	4	Con Gas	7500	112¾	108¾	108¾	112¾	..
103⅝	99½	5	Con Gas pf	100	102½	102½	102½	..	..
2	1⅝	..	Con Textile		⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
22½	11⅝	1.20	Container A	100	14	14	14	14½	..
8½	3¾	..	Container B	400	5	4¾	4⅞	..	..
52½	18½	..	Cont Bak A	700	24¼	23⅜	23⅝	24⅞	..
7	3⅜	..	Cont Bak B	900	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
71⅝	50⅛	2½	Cont Can	1800	62	60¼	60¼	61½	..
37⅜	16⅛	2	Cont Dia Fib	2100	20	19	19	19⅞	..
77⅜	50	2.40	Cont Ins	1200	58½	57	57	59	..
8¼	3¾	..	Cont Motors	600	4¼	4	4	4	..
20⅝	18⅝	..	Cont Oil	1000	21⅞	21	21	21⅝	..
40⅞	20	1	Cont Shares	1300	25½	24⅞	25	25⅜	..
111⅜	87½	3*	Corn Prod	4400	97½	92¼	94	96⅛	..
33	15½	..	Coty	1100	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	21½	..
22	10¼	..	Crosley	200	13	13	13	..	..
59⅝	38	..	Crown Cork		53⅞	53	53	53	..
117	104	7	Crucible pf	10	111	111	111	109½	..
48	38⅛	4	Cudahy	100	39½	39⅛	39⅛	39½	..
121⅛	114⅞	7	Curtis P pf	100	118⅛	116½	118½	118½	..
14⅞	6½	..	Curtiss Wr	2800	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	7⅞	..
19¾	8⅝	..	Curtiss Wr A	700	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	10	..
90½	55	3½§	Cutler	100	61	60¼	60¼	..	..

—D—

43⅝	24⅝	..	Davison	300	28	27½	27½	28	..
153	110¼	6*	Del Lac&W	100	114⅛	114	114⅛	114	..
60	45	..	Denv RG pf	100	60⅜	60⅝	60⅜	60⅞	..
42¾	21¾	1.20	Devoe & R A	500	26	25	26	..	..
237	139	8	Diamond M	200	210	210	215	215	..
30⅝	18	1.20	Dom Stores	200	20½	20½	20½	20⅜	..
145¼	95¾	4*	Dupont	9400	117⅜	111¼	111½	117	..
121	114½	6	Dupont deb	100	118	118	118	118	..
103½	100	5	Duquesne pf	100	102¼	102¼	102¼	..	..

—E—

25½	14	1½§	Eastern RM	200	15	15	15	..	..
255¼	175¾	5*	East Kodak	7000	213½	205⅛	205⅛	211	..
37¼	19⅛	3	Eaton Axle	1000	24½	23½	23½	25	..
114⅞	35⅛	6	Elec Auto Lt	2600	77	74	74	77	..
9¼	4	..	Elec Boat		4	3¾	4	4	..
103½	49⅛	1	Elec P&L	36600	75¼	70½	70½	74¾	..
112	105	7	Elec P&L pf	100	109¼	109¼	109¼	..	..
66	39¼	2.40	Eng P S	100	53	53	53	53	..
63¾	35⅛	..	Erie	600	42	41¾	41¾	41⅝	..
67⅜	53½	4	Erie 1 pf	200	58⅛	58	58⅛	..	..
67½	50	4	Erie 2 pf	100	55	55	55	..	..
43⅝	10⅜	..	Eureka Vac	300	12½	12⅛	12⅛	12½	..

—F—

39¾	7	..	Fairbanks pf	10	13½	13½	13½	14	..
50½	34¼	3	Fairb Morse	100	39¼	39⅛	39¼	39	..
80	49	7	Fash Park pf	100	50	48⅜	50	..	..
98¾	91	6	Fed L&T pf	1000	95	95	95	92½	..
43	30	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	800	35½	35¾	35¼	35¼	..
89¾	59	2.50	Fidelity Ins	100	60	69	69	69	..
10½	7	.64*	Fifth Ave B	1000	9	9	9	9	..
61⅜	46	2½	First Nat St	4000	52½	50⅜	51	52½	..
5½	2	..	Fisk Rubber	700	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
21	6½	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	260	7	6¼	7	7⅛	..
31¾	6¾	..	Fisk 1pf cv	110	9¼	8	8	9⅛	..
52⅞	40	3	Florsheim S	500	44¾	44	44¾	..	..
104½	60½	2	Foster & Wh	2900	85½	87½	81⅝	84½	..
50	28½	..	Fourth Nat Inv	500	35½	35	35	35¾	..
57⅜	16⅛	4	Fox A	13300	47¾	45⅛	45¼	47⅛	..
55½	37	4§	Freeport Tx	2200	45⅝	43⅜	43⅝	45⅝	..

—G—

111⅞	78¼	4§	Gen Am Tk	1200	88½	86	86	87¾	..
71⅜	38⅝	4	Gen Asphalt	600	45⅞	45	45	46	..
98½	36⅜	2	Gen Bronze	100	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	19	..
34½	13⅞	..	Gen Cable	400	15⅜	14½	14½	15	..
74¾	32	4	Gen Cable A	300	40	39	39	42	..
101	93	6	Gen Stl C pf	200	99½	99	99¼	..	..
95⅜	60¼	1.60	Gen Elec	6200	72¾	69¼	69¼	72⅜	..
117⅜	52⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	5100	115⅜	111½	113⅜	115½	..
79⅛	75	6	Gen Gas pf	100	76	76	76	..	..
61¼	46⅛	2	Gen Foods	6600	57½	54¼	54¼	59⅜	..
123⅜	2	2§	Gen Gas A	1400	10⅞	9¾	9¾	10⅛	..
59⅜	40⅛	3*	Gen Mills	100	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	45	..
96⅛	92⅝	5	Gen Mot 5 pt	1500	95⅜	95¼	95⅜	95½	..
54¼	37⅛	2*	Gen Motors	79600	47½	45	45⅛	47½	..
52⅞	30⅛	6a	Gen Pub Srv	100	37	36	36	37	..
41⅛	24	4	Gen O Ad A	100	30	30	30	..	..
51¼	30	N	Gen Theatres	2500	34⅞	33	33½	34	..
106⅞	75¼	5	Gen Ry Sig	1000	79	77½	78¼	80¼	..
19⅜	11⅛	..	Gen Realty	200	12½	12⅜	12⅜	12⅝	..
90	65¼	4*	Gen Refrac

WOOL MOVING IN GREATER QUANTITIES

Buying Is Mainly of Domestic Line—Foreign Stock Light

There has been an encouraging movement in wool in the last week. Doubtless much of the wool which has been bought recently by the mills has been against orders, although not for the lightweight season.

There has been some buying, however, in anticipation of orders on the part of the mills who are persuaded that wool is sufficiently low to be good property to own. Stocks of foreign wool in this country at the present time are light and with the present tariff it seems unlikely that there will be much occasion to figure against the competition of foreign wool.

Domestic Wools Lead

The purchases of the last week have been almost wholly of domestic wools and more especially combing wools of the finer qualities.

There has been some business in 12-months Texas and the better types of Wyoming wool at around 75 cents, clean basis, for the best staple wools and at 73 cents for good lots, with best French combing bringing 72 to 73 cents, clean. Good topmaking wools still are selling around 70 cents, clean basis.

California northern 12-months wools have been selling at 65 cents steadily for good wools and up to 67 cents for the choicest lots, with average wools commanding about 63 cents, clean basis.

Half to Quarter Bloods

Such half-bood combing wools as have been sold have brought around 70 cents for fair wools and up to 73 cents for good wools, while best Montanas generally are held at up to 75 cents, clean basis. Three-eighths territory has been sold in the range of 60 to 63 cents, clean, for good to choice wool, and quarters at 55 to 58 cents for similar territory.

In fleeces of the Ohio type 30 cents is the going rate for half-blood combing wool, 30 to 31 cents for quarters, and 29 to 30 cents for three-eighths.

Woolen wools have been comparatively quiet, with some small sales of the finer wools at around 78 to 80 cents for the choicer lots of AA supers and around 70 to 72 cents for the better lots of fine As, with A supers quoted in the range of 60 to 65 cents for good to choice lots. Lambs Bs are quotable at 50 to 53 cents and LB super wools at 55 to 60 cents, according to the lot.

Noils have been rather quieter, with best fine domestic types quotable at around 55 cents, and other qualities down to high quarters at around 42 cents.

Little Business in West

The demand for mohair develops very slowly. Prices are hardly changed from the level of 40 cents for original sack Texas hair, which has been nominally current for some time.

At the moment, there is little business being done in the West.

The foreign markets are generally quiet. The primary markets are pretty well cleared. Even in the Argentine where the season was especially late, there is little wool left. Since the close of the London sales the Bradford market has been fairly steady.

DIVIDENDS

The Standard Oil Company of California declared the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents a share, payable Sept. 15 to stockholders of record Aug. 15.

Iron Fireman Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Burroughs Adding Machine Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Sept. 5 to stock of record Aug. 9.

Johns Manville Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of 75 cents on the common, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 24, and $1.75 on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 10.

Inland Steel Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Illinois Central declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the common and the regular semiannual dividend of $3 on the preferred, payable Sept. 2 to stock of record Aug. 8.

David Pender Grocery Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 87½ cents on the class "A," payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 20.

S. S. Warren Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record July 31.

Consumers Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the prior preference stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Power Corporation of Canada declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on first preferred and 75 cents on the second preferred, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 30.

Deere & Company declared a stock dividend of 1½ per cent on the common in addition to the regular quarterly dividends of 70 cents on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15. The regular common dividend is payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15, and the preferred is payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

NYC&HR declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents on the common, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15, and $1.50 on the second preferred, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 1.

Scranton-Spring Brook Water Service Company, subsidiary of Federal Water Service Corporation, declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.50 on the 6 per cent preferred, and $1.25 on the preferred, both payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 5.

Reynolds Metal Company declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15, placing the stock on a $2 annual basis, compared with $2.40 previously paid.

Purity Bakeries Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on the common, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Pennsylvania Gas & Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 37½ cents on the Class A common, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 20, and $1.75 each on the $7 and 7 per cent preferred stocks, both payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

WESTERN PACIFIC

	1930	1929
...e gross	$1,202,035	$1,353,326
...op inc	101,712	66,372
6 mos gross	6,805,773	7,830,594
Net op inc	*478,185	691,878

*Deficit.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS

	1930	1929
une gross	$3,817,710	$4,776,767
et op inc	464,900	898,322
rp aft chgs	42,519	628,217
mos gross	24,297,216	27,852,264
et op inc	3,235,818	5,411,756
rp aft chgs	646,314	3,494,383

CANADIAN PACIFIC

	1930	1929
ne gross	$15,580,841	$18,322,596
t aft taxes	2,820,082	2,992,925
os gross	83,134,974	101,646,751
aft taxes	9,406,053	16,356,831

MOBILE & OHIO

	1930	1929
e gross	$1,192,958	$1,504,469
op inc	38,185	263,398
os gross	7,499,560	8,680,679
op inc	526,502	1,175,799

*Loss for 1929 includes $80,903 back mail

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Albany P W P 6s	93½	93½
Alleghany 5s '44	101¼	100½
Alleghany 5s '49	99¼	99½
Alleghany 5s rct	95¾	95¾
Am Beet Sugar 6s '35	66	66
Am F Pow 5s	87¾	87¾
Am Chain deb 6s '33	101¼	101¼
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	96⅜	96⅜
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	106½	106¼
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	97¾	97⅝
Am Met 5½s	97½	97½
Am Smelting 5s '47	102	102
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104¼	104
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	166½	165
Am T & T col 5s '46	106	106
Am T & T col 6½s	106	106
Am T & T sf 5s '60	105⅞	105⅝
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	108¼	108⅛
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	101	101
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	78	78
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	96¾	96¾
Associated Oil 6s '35	103½	102¾
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	96½	96
Atch T&SF 4½s	129	129
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	73¾	73⅜
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102	102
B&O 4½s '33	100¾	100⅝
B&O rfg 5s '95	103¾	103¾
B&O 4½s cv	75	101½
B&O rfg 6s '95	101½	101½
Bangor & Aroos 5s '51	110¼	110⅛
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	103½	103½
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	107	107
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	102½	102½
B&M 5½s	104¼	104¼
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	99½	99¼
Brklyn City Ry 1st 5s '41	35	35
Brklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	92	92
Brklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	105⅝	105⅜
Brklyn Un Gas con 5s '45	99¼	99
Buff R & P 4½s '57	107	107
Buff R & P con 5s gen '37	93	92¾
Bush Term con 5s '55	101¾	101¾
Cal Gas & Elec 5s '37	100¼	100¼
Cal Pet 5½s '38	102½	102¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	102	102
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	97½	97½
Can Nat Ry 5s July	97	96¾
Can North deb 6½s '46	103⅝	103⅝
Can North sf 7s '40	116¾	116¾
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	111	111
Can Pacific deb 4s	104	104
Can Pacific 4½s '46	89	89
Can Pacific 5s '54	99½	99⅜
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	102⅞	102⅝
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	104	103⅞
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	108½	108⅛
Cen Pacific 5s '60	100¾	100⅝
Cen New Eng 4s	104	103¾
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	86	85⅜
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	53½	50½
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	100½	100½
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	99¼	99¼
Chi & Alton rfg 3s '49	100⅞	100⅞
Chi & Alton Ry 3½s '50	67	67
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	75	75
Chi Gt West 4s '59	70½	70½
Chi Ind & L gen 6s '66	71⅝	71½
Chi M&StP 4¾s rct	107⅝	107½
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	99½	99½
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	51⅝	51
Chi & N W 3½s '87	85	84½
Chi & N W gen 4s '87	80¼	80¼
Chi & N W 4½s 2037	91½	91½
Chi Railway 5s '27	98½	98½
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	84	84
Chi RI&P 4½s '52	98¾	98¾
Chi RI&P 4½s cv	96¼	96¼
Chi Un Sta 4s ct '44	99½	99½
Chi & W Indiana 4½s '52	104⅝	104⅝
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	91	91
Chile Copper 5s '47	104¾	104¾
Chi Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	96¾	96½
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	91	90⅞
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	100⅜	100¼
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	99¼	99¼
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	109¼	109¼
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	97⅛	97⅛
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	102¼	102⅛
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	94⅝	94½
Con Gas 5½s '45	99¾	99¾
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	106¾	106⅜
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	100½	100½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	102¾	102¾
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	52	52
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	73¼	73¼
Den & R G Wn rfg 5s '78	93¼	93¼
Detroit Ed 5s '55	91½	91½
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	105⅞	105⅞
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	104⅜	104⅜
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32	107½	107½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	99⅛	99⅛
Edith R. McC 6s	92½	92½
Equ Gas 5s	102⅛	102⅛
Erie 75s	100⅜	100⅜
Erie 5s '67	93¼	92¾
Erie Gen Rlv 6s '57	93¾	93½
Erie 1st & Trac 1st 6s '42	113	113
Fremont Elk 6s '33	102	102
Gal Hous & Hend 5s '33	104½	104½
Gannett 6s '43	99½	99½
Gen Cable 5½s '47	84	84
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	98¾	98
Gen Baking 5½s	103	102⅞
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	96¼	96½
Gen Steel Cast 5s '49	100	100
Gen Theater 6s	101¼	101¼
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	96	95¾
Goodyear 5s '57	106⅞	106¾
Great Northern 5½s '52	93⅜	93⅛
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110¾	110¾
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	111⅛	111
Hudson Coal 5s '62	101	100
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	66	66
Humble Oil 5s '37	80½	80½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	101½	101½
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	106	106
Ind Limestone 6s '46	101½	101⅜
Inland Steel 4½s '78	78½	78½
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	95¼	95¼
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	99¾	99½
Inter Rap Trans 5s sta '66	65	65
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	64⅞	64½
Int & Gt Nor 5s '56 B	87½	87½
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	93½	93½
Int Paper 6s '55	86½	86½
Int Tel & Tel 5s	87¼	87¼
Kendall 5½s ww	97½	97½
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	75½	75½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	77½	77½
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	101¾	101⅜
Kings Co El 4s '49 sta	106⅛	106⅛
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	80	80
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	103¼	103
L'Autaro 6s '54	100⅜	100⅜
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	83½	83½
Long Island deb 5s '37	100	100
La Ark 5s	101½	101⅛
L&...un 4s '40	84¼	84¼
L&N rfg 4½s C 1003	96½	96½
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	100½	100
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	41	41
McCrory 5½s '41	93	93
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '31	98½	98½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	100	100
Min St L & SSM 5s gtd	101½	101½
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	97½	97½
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	87⅞	87⅞
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	90	90
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	104	104
Mo Pac 5s F '77	79¼	79
Mo Pac 5s G '78	101¼	101
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	101	101
Mo Pac 5½s '49	101½	101½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	109½	109
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	103¾	103¾
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	83½	83½
Morris & Essex 4½s	81⅝	81⅝
Nat Rad 6½s '47	100⅛	100
N E T & T 4½s B '61	98¼	98
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	101¼	101¼
N O T & M 5½s '54	107¼	107¼
N O T & M inc 5s '35 C	88	88
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	98½	98½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	101¼	101¼
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	82⅝	82⅝
N Y Chi & St L 1st 4s '37	93½	93½
N Y Chi & St L rfg 5s '78	99½	99¼
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	97⅝	97⅝
N Y Chi & St L 3s '50	101¾	101⅝
N Y Dock 4½s	102⅞	102⅝
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	73⅝	73⅝
NY NH&H cv 6s '40	95¾	95¾
N Y NH&H cv 6s '48	105¾	105¾
NY Tel deb 6s '49	122	121½
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	111½	111½
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	107	106¾
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	99⅝	99½
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	104⅞	104⅝
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	59¾	59¾
Nor Am Ed 5s C	103¾	103⅝
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A	98⅝	98½
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	105¾	105¾
Nor Pac 4½s A 2047	97⅞	97½
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	99	99
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	113¾	113½
Ohio Pub Serv 7½s A '46	103	103
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	90¼	90¼
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	107¾	107½
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	50	50
Otis Steel 6s '41	92⅝	92⅝
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	102¼	102¼
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '42	103	102¾
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	106	106
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	103½	103½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	106	106
Paramount Pub 5½s '51	90½	90½
Paramount Fam Lsk 6s '47	102½	102⅜
Pathe Ex Inc 7s '37	101¾	101¾
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	62	61¾
Penn RR con 4s '48	80	80
Penn RR 4½s D	97	97
Penn RR 4½s '63	97¼	96⅞
Penn RR con 4½s '60	101¼	101½
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	102½	102½
Penn RR 5s '64	101	101
Pere Marq 5s '56	104⅝	104½
Pere Marq 4½s	105¼	105¼
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	99½	99½
Phil Co 5s '67	96	96
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	100⅝	100½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	101½	101½
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	99¼	99
Port Ry Lt & P 6s '47	99	98¾
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	97	97
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	93	93
Pub Svc R&G 1970	87	87
Pure Oil 5½s '37	100¼	100¼
Purity Baking 5s '48	100	100
Pure Oil 5½s 1940	93¾	93¾
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	98⅝	98½
Richfield Oil 6s	99	98¾
St L & S F 4s A '50	89	88¾
St L & S F 4½s '78	91	91
St L S W con 4s '32	93½	92⅝
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	99½	99½
St P City Cable 5s	98	98
Seabd 2d L rfg 4s '59	84½	84½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '36	46½	46½
Seabd A L con 5s '45	45¾	45¾
	55	55

	High	Low
Seabd & Roan 5s '31	98	98
Shell Pipe 5s '52	96⅜	96⅜
Shell Union 5s '47	97¼	97⅛
Shubert Theater 6s '42	51	51
Shell Un 5s ct ww	99¾	99¾
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	101⅝	101⅜
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	88½	88½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	104	104
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	104½	104¼
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102¼	102⅛
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	101¼	101⅛
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	96	95⅝
So Colo Pow 6s '47	105½	105½
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	94½	94½
So Pac 4½s '68	98¾	98¾
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	99¾	99¼
So ac Oregon A 4½s '77	99¾	99¾
So Ry gen 4s '56	90⅝	90⅛
So Ry con 5s '94	111½	111¼
So Ry gen 6s '56	117½	117½
So Ry gen 6½s '56	123¾	123½
So West Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	106¼	106⅛
Stand Milling 5s '30	104¼	104½
Stand Oil N J 5s '46	100¼	100¼
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	104½	104¼
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	99¼	99¼
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	80¼	80¼
Ter Asso StL 4½s 39	107	107
Tex Corp 5s '44	99⅞	99⅞
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	104¾	104½
Tex & Pac 5s '79	110½	110½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	102¾	102¾
Third Ave adj 5s '60	48½	48½
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38	29½	29
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 xw	109½	109½
Union El L & P 5½s '54	101	101
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	104	104
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	101	101
Union Pacific 4s '68	97	97
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	91½	91¼
U S Rubber 5s '47	93¼	93¼
Utah L & Trac 5s '44	82	81¾
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	95¾	95½
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	101	101
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	107	107
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	90½	90½
Va Ry 5s '62	37	37
Wabash 4½s '78	106⅜	106
Wabash 1st 5s '39	93¼	93
Walworth 6s '45	104	104
Walworth 6½s '35 w w	89¾	89¾
Warner Sug rfg 7s '39	99½	99½
Warner Sug 6s	43	43
Western Electric 5s '44	96½	95¼
Western Maryland 4s '52	104½	104
Western Maryland 5½s '77	85½	85
Western Un 5s '51	99½	99½
Western Un 5s '60	104	103⅝
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 w w	104½	104¼
Youngstown Short 5s	104½	104½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	103	102¾
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	100¼	100¼
	103¼	103

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	July30	July29	Last
3½s '47-'52	100.28	100.28	100.28	100.28	100.29	
4s '47-'52	102.6	102.6	102.3	102.3	102.2	
4th 4¼s '38-'52	102.30	102.31	102.30	102.30	102.30	
4th 4¼s rg	102.26	102.26	102.26	102.26	102.26	
US 3¾s '47-'52	101.25	101.25	101.25	101.25	101.28	
US 3¾s '56	105.30	105.30	105.30	105.30	105.30	

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point.
For example, read 102.8 as 102.8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	85¾	85¼
Adriatic El 7s '52	98	98
Akershus 5s '63	94¼	94
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	72½	72½
Antioquia 7s D '45	77⅞	77⅞
Antioquia III	77½	77½
Argentine Gov 5s '45	74½	72
Argentine 5½s '62	90	89¼
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	93½	93½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	99¼	99
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99¼	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	98¾	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	99⅜	99⅜
Australia 4½s '57	98½	98½
Australia 5s '55	77½	77½
Australia 5s '57	88⅛	88⅛
Austria (Govt) 7s '43	88½	87½
Austria Hydro 6½s rct	104¼	104¼
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	85¼	85¼
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	97½	97½
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	95	94½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	95	95
Belgium (King) 7s '55	104½	104
Belgium (King) 7s '56	114½	114⅜
Belgium (King) 8s '41	109¾	109⅝
Bergen (City) 6s '49	104¾	104¼
Bergen (City) 8s '45	110¼	109½
Berlin 6½s '50	110⅝	110¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	96⅛	96
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	91⅜	91⅝
Bogota (City) 8s '45	90	90
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	95	95
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	71⅞	71⅜
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	71¾	71¾
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	88½	88¼
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '42	106	105¾
Brazil 6½s '26-'27	90	89½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	75⅞	74¾
Brazil (US) 8s '41	75	75
Bremen 7s '35	101	100¾
Budapest (City) 6s '62	103¼	103⅛
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	77½	77½
Bulgaria 7½s '68	99⅜	99⅜
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	81¼	81
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	84	84
Can (Dom) 5s '52	101¼	101⅛
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	105¾	105
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	88½	88½
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	97	97
Chilean Cons 7s	102½	102
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	94½	94
Coph'n (City) 4½s '53	77	77
Corcoba (City) 7s ctf	92¼	92¼
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	94	94
Cuba (Rep) 1945	84	84
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	93¾	93¾
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	111	110¼
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	93½	93¼
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101¾	101⅜
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105⅞	105⅞
Dresden 7s '45	100	99⅞
Dutch E I 6s '47	102½	102¼
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	102¼	102¼
Estonia Bank 7s '67	78	78
Est RR Co 7s '54	105⅝	105⅝
Fiat Es '45 ex-war	92	92
Finland 5½s '58	86	85½
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	97⅞	97⅞
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	99⅝	99⅝
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	108	107¾
French Nat SS 7s '49	103⅞	103⅞
French (Rep) 7s '49	120	119¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125½	125
Germ 7s '49	96¼	96
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s '38	106¼	105¾
Germ Cn Ag Bks 6s July '60	90½	90½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	84¾	84¾
Germ Cn Ag Bk 7s '50	84¼	83½
Germ G E 6s '48	94½	94½
Germ G E 6½s '40 ex-war	96	96
Germ G E 7s '45	97	97
Good Hope I&S 7s '45	104	104
Greek 6s '68	96¾	96¾
Hamburg 6s '46	85½	85½
Hansa 6s ww	95¾	95¾
Italian Cred Con 7s A '37	83¼	83¼
Italy (King) 7s '51	95¼	95
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	98½	98⅜
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	106½	106½
Jap (Im Gov) 4½s '54	97½	97½
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	105¼	105¼
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	92½	92½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	85	85
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47	96½	96¼
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	98	97¾
Lyons (City) 6s '34	96	96
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	106¼	106¼
Medellin 6½s '54	106	105¾
Meridionale El 7s '57	69¾	69¾
Milan (City) 6½s '52	95	94⅞
Minas 6½s '58	90½	90¼
Montecatini 7s '37 xw	69	69
Montevid (City) 7s '52	99	99
New So Wales 5s '57	100½	100½
New So Wales 5s '58	83¼	83
Nord Rys 6½s '50	83	83
Norway (King) 5s '63	106	106
Norway (King) 5½s '65	102¼	102¼
Norway (King) 6s '44	105	105
Norwegian El 5½s '57	103	103
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	93¼	93¼
Oriental Dev 6s '53	90½	90⅛
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	96¾	96½
Oslo G & E 5s '63	100⅞	100⅞
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s	94	94
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	105½	105½
Peru 6s '61	103½	103½
Peru 7s '59	72¾	72
Poland 7s '47	71½	71½
Poland 8s '50	84¾	84⅝
Queensl'd 5s '47	94½	94½
Queensl'd (State) 7s '41	99	99
Rumania 7s	103	103
Rhine Main 7s '50	83	83
Rhine West '53 ww	101½	101½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	90¾	90¾
Rhinelbe 7s '46 war	89¾	89¾
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	99¼	99¼
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	96⅜	96⅜
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	73	73
Rio de Su (State) 6s '68	97	97
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	65½	65
Ruhr 6s	77¾	77¾
Rome (City) 6½s '52	42	42
Royal Dutch 4s ww	91	91
Saarenbrucken (City) 6s '53	90	90
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56	86⅞	86⅞
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	87	87
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	66½	66⅜
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	90	89½
Saxon State 7s '45	95¾	95¾
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	99	99
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	85½	85½
Siemens 6½s ct '51	96	96
Sissons (City) 6s '36	103	103
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	106½	106½
Styria (Prov) 7s '56	106	105¼
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '32	92½	92½
Toho El Pow 7s '55	99⅜	99⅜
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	100	100
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	77	77
Tokyo El L 6s '53	91¼	91¼
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	87¾	87⅜
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	100¼	100¼
Uni Stl W Burbeck 7s '51	105¼	105¼
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	106	106
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	91¼	89¾
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	89¾	89¾
Vienna 6s '52	96¼	96⅛
Venetian Mig Bk 7s '52	86

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading

COUNTRY BOARD

AN IDEAL place in the Blue Ridge Mountains; open year round; $18 up per week. LOCUST DALE INN. Afton, Va.

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GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED Telephone Endicott 0629 for Appointment NEW YORK CITY

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BANKING Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women THE PERSONNEL COMPANY 198 Broadway N Y C Rm. 501 Cort 2363

COMMERCE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU LEONIE L. WILLIAMS 505 5th Ave., New York City Vanderbilt 2607

LOUISE C HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions 280 B'way New York City Telephone Worth 2080

VOCATIONAL BUREAU INC (Est 1920)—We list Manhattan's finest firms with high-grade office jobs; register in person 9-2 p m 105 W 40th New York City Pennsylvania 5289

CENTRAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY Newark N. J., 21 Marshall Street Competent colored help on short notice. MRS. GERTRUDE M. DIXON, Proprietress Telephone MARKET 2-4115

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

MUST sell large mahogany Victrola, over 100 records, indexed in books; cost $275; in best condition. C-99, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GARAGES

THE $750,000 Conservatory Garage is only 2 blocks from the Christian Science church, at Gainsboro and St Botolph Streets, rear of Conservatory of Music.

HELP WANTED

GOOD general cook to work under supervision of chef. Apply Superintendent, The Christian Science Pleasant View Home, Concord, N. H.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Young lady as companion; country until September; references. Tel. Franklin 469, Box P-22, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

COLLINGSWOOD, NEW JERSEY, 10 Frazer Ave.—Cheerful rest home, experienced care if needed; desirable suburban location; convenient to Camden or Philadelphia, Pa.; New Jersey State License. SARAH J. DAUBMAN, Colgswd. 502.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO—Permanent or temporary home for elderly people or those needing rest or attention; experienced care; also maternity cases. MRS. ELIZABETH GEHR, Youngstown-Poland Rd., R. F. D. 4. Phone 509703.

JEWELERS

CASH paid for your old jewels, diamonds, precious stones, silver, platinum; established 1863. WM. A. THOMPSON COMPANY, 125 Tremont Street, Boston. Liberty 9472.

LEATHER GOODS REPAIRING

LET us do your luggage repairing, we know how to do it right; 15% discount on new luggage to readers of The Christian Science Monitor. COPLEY LUGGAGE SHOP, 63 Huntington Avenue, Boston. Kenmore 1750.

MOVING AND STORAGE

E. F. CALDWELL, Inc. *MOVERS* OF FURNITURE AND PIANOS We Own and Run our own storage SEMI-WEEKLY TRIPS TO New York, Philadelphia and Inland Points Also Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont 115 CANAL ST., BOSTON Tel HAY market 3907

RETURN LOAD wanted from Illinois, Michigan, Indiana or Ohio August 6-8; house-to-house moving; packing, crating, shipping, storing. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY. 6 East 33d, New York City.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

H. J. VOLKER Painter—Decorator—Paper Hanger 29 184th St. Tel. Republic 4973, Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.

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GREEN PASTURES On Long Island Sound Stamford, Conn.

Colonial manor house with 2 cottages, 6 acres beautiful grounds, private beach; cheerful, luxurious atmosphere; open fires; best table and service. Tel. Stam. 3-4749 or write P. O. Box 96.

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Ideal spot for weekend trip. Ocean view and excellent table. Boating and Fishing Parties. MRS. MAUDE ROGERS MAGNOLIA 480

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PRINTING

200 Business Letterheads, $2.00; envelopes, cards, bills, same; combination, $7.00; 200 practitioner's cards and bills, $3.75; church and lecture work; announcements, programs, menus, booklets, reports; anything reasonable; good work; good service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th Street, New York City. Algonquin 6147.

REAL ESTATE

BELMONT, MASS. Winding Flagstone Walk

PICTURESQUE, antique, brick English home, garage; interior finish walnut and crafstex, log-burning fireplace, 2 tiled baths and shower; wonderful view of surrounding country; front covered, open porch, large plot with abundance of good green turf; price $14,500, terms.

J. PAUL TARDIF 451 COMMON STREET Belmont 2275

FOR SALE, MAINE, THREE BARGAINS. QUICK SALE DESIRED, OWNER LEAVING. TWO small bungalow cottages on fine lake; also small country home and excellent land; picturesque country; fine roads. Call or write owner, A. Q. CARTER, Jefferson, Maine.

OWN YOUR OWN HOME GLENRIDGE, N. J.—For sale, six-room house, enclosed porch, large yard; residential neighborhood, centrally located, good commutation. DUNN, 7 Valley Place, Hastings, N. Y.

RESORTS

EAST AURORA, N. Y.—Quiet farm home, good country food, restful surroundings, privacy of lawn and shade, electricity, bath; ideal for vacation; easy commuting distance from Buffalo. Call MRS. BLAKLY, East Aurora 173 F 3 or write Box 124, East Aurora, N. Y.

ROOMS AND BOARD

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.—Large, cool, attractively furnished rooms for gentlemen with good home cooking; exclusive section; screened in piazza; garage. Phone Wellesley 1647.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE FOR MEN AND WOMEN $10 to $25 WEEKLY

TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD

New 550-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; 5 minutes Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1, also a la carte at rates that will surprise you.

HOTEL PIERREPONT Pierrepont and Hicks Streets Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y. Main 5500

BOSTON—Nice sunny rooms, near church; visitors accommodated. MME. SOULAS, 87 Gainsboro St., Suite 2, Commonwealth 5991.

BOSTON, 215 Huntington Ave., Suite 1—Pleasant rooms, double or single; close to church; permanent or transient; reasonable.

BOSTON, Marlboro St.—Furnished rooms for ladies only; transients taken. E-69, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, Belmont Hotel, 116 Huntington Avenue—Clean, pleasant rooms; transient and permanent.

CAPE COD ONSET, MASS.

Rooms for adults in private family, large verandas, on water front; open year round. Box 501, Onset, Mass.

NEW YORK CITY, 345 W. 85TH ST.—THOMAS RESIDENTIAL CLUB FOR GIRLS Attractive bed-sitting rooms, single or share; kitchen privileges; maid; $7-$10.

NEW YORK CITY, 141 East 76th Street—Single, double, outside, share apartment; piano. HILSON. Butterfield 6045.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Furnished room, next to bath, $5 a week. 4716 Wallingford Street. Phone: Mayflower 2826.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MIDDLE-AGED, reliable carpenter, married, would appreciate a steady job in the vicinity of the Oranges or Montclair; willing and handy with paint, brush and other tools; best references. 69 Kirk St. Or. 3-9437-W (N. J.).

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, 5 years' investment experience, now employed, would like position with future, any business. C-92, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BUSINESS woman, thoroughly experienced in bakery, offers her service. Write REIMERS, 150 West 87th Street, New York City.

EXPERIENCED traveler, chauffeur, tutor, housekeeper desires position with gentlewoman or children; well established in continental school or home; sailing August; highest references exchanged. Box H-70, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN (Continued)

EXPERIENCED children's nurse, best references; capable taking care of motherless or business people's home. Write REIMERS, 150 W. 87th St., Apt. 9 D, New York City.

POSITION wanted as housekeeper for one or two ladies, or couple; references exchanged. MENA MADKINSON, 149 Main St., New Canaan, Conn.

SUMMER BOARD

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., The Crown—Small, select hotel, spacious and comfortable; rates $21-$25. MRS. F. B. MADISON.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Sunshine Cottage, near lakes, mountain trails; excellent table; refined, loving service. MRS. FRED J. SEE.

TRANSPORTATION

E. W. SMITH & SONS TRANSPORTATION CO. Humboldt 2-4703

26 MT. PLEASANT AVE., NEWARK, N. J. DAILY SERVICE FROM NEWARK TO NEW YORK BROOKLYN, AND LONG ISLAND CITY. Daily Service to Trenton, N. J. and Philadelphia, Pa.

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Standard Four-Row Keyboard E. A. RAPHAEL CO. 49 Bromfield Street, Boston Liberty 7557

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NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

Dexdale Silk Sealed Full Fashioned

SILK HOSE $1.19 Pair

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1619 ATLANTIC AVENUE

KAUFMAN & WEINER HARDWARE and House Furnishings

Paint, Glass, Mechanics' Tools, Plumbing Supplies, Kitchen Utensils, Chinaware, Fishing Tackle, Guns and Ammunition. Sporting Goods. *THE NEW GILLETTE BLADES* 1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE

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Capital and Surplus—$1,400,000

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5215-17 VENTNOR AVENUE

DELICIOUS FOODS

Tasty Sandwiches, Appetizing Steaks & Chops Cooling Beverages

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Pacific and Illinois Avenues One Block from Traymore Hotel

Known for Its Delicious Wholesome Food

They come back—so will you

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Essex County Carpet Cleaning Works

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All Rugs Cleaned, Stored Free of Charge During July and August 26-30 RACE ST., Bloomfield, N. J. Phone Blfd. 402-403

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JANE ANDERSON *GOWNS and MILLINERY*

Bell Phone Camden 2567 429 Cooper St., cor Fifth, Camden, N. J. Open Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings

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Original and Exclusive Styles Each wave personally supervised. JOHN WISSINGER 416 MARKET ST. CAMDEN, N. J.

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Ace Cleaners and Dyers Incorporated Colgswd 2506

Only Cleaning Plant in Collingswood

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DAILY FEATURES

A Quotation for Today

THE more things are interpreted as spiritual, the more they are found to be real.—VISCOUNT HALDANE.

In Lighter Vein

Optimists of the Season

The suburbanite who expects that last year's deck chairs will still be in good condition.

All families who go to hotels that their friends recommend.

The 3,987,472 roadside refreshment stand owners who put up signs that read, "Home Cooking."

The family that expects the spring rise in their motor stocks to pay for their summer holiday.

The man who buys $75 worth of tackle after reading "good fishing" in a summer hotel brochure.—*The Jester.*

Why Bring That Up?

The teacher was trying to explain to the class the significance of white. He asked:

"Why do you think a bride always wears white on her wedding day?"

No one answered.

Teacher: "It is because white betokens happiness, and her wedding day is the happiest day of a woman's life."

Small Boy: "But why does the man always dress in black?"—*Rolig Halv Timma* (Gotenburg).

Independence

Father-in-Law: "When I gave you my daughter's hand I didn't think that you were always going to be dependent on me."

Son-in-Law: "Neither did I. I thought that you would give us enough to live independently."—*Faun* (Vienna).

Odds and Ends

Chilean Copper

Chile is now the second copper-producing country in the world, due to the large investment of American capital in mining development there.

Swords Into Plowshares

One of Great Britain's foremost armament firms is now engaged in the manufacture of sewing machines.

Floating Church

A "floating church," made from a steamer to serve the bargemen of the River Spree in Germany, recently celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary.

At The Hague

The first Hague Peace Conference, the forerunner of the numerous peace and disarmament conferences held since, was convened in 1899 on the call of the Tsar of Russia, 26 countries, including the United States, attending.

First Topper

The first silk hat made its appearance in London in 1797; it caused such excitement that the wearer was arrested for disturbing the peace.

A Word a Day

Nutriment

This word was incorporated into English almost bodily from the Latin *nutrimentum*, "food," an extension of *nutire*, "to suckle, feed, nourish."

We use the word to designate that which nourishes—not only to sustain, but especially that which promotes growth or development.

Nu'-tri-ment is accented on the first syllable, but observe that the *u* is pronounced as in *use* (not as *oo* in *food*), *i* as in *it*, *e* as in *recent*.

"With his rightful nutriment he made great progress."

Peniel

This word, also spelled Penuel, is derived from the Hebrew *Peniyel*, commonly rendered "face of God," compounded of *panah*, "to turn," by implication, "to face, appear, look," and *el* (shortened form of *ayil*), "strength, might," especially, "the Almighty." Pe-ni'-el is accented on the second syllable; sound first *e* as in *event*, *i* as in *ice*, second *e* as in *recent*.

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Not Overlooked

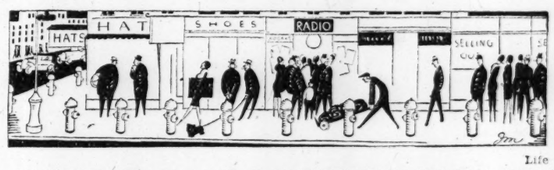
St. Louis, Mo.

FREE education has become so much of an institution that we almost forget it is a privilege. And so we think there is no excuse for anyone not getting all the knowledge he desires. But sometimes we forget that there are people who earnestly desire to better themselves who do such heavy work during the day that night school seems too great a burden to add to the long day. Household servants are sometimes of this type.

When their predicament was placed before a group of university girls, organized to do helpful social work, they felt it was a good field for their service. Obviously, if these people were visited in their homes or in the homes where they worked, knowledge could be brought to them. Through a civic group which specializes in helping foreigners, they obtained the names of a number of household servants who had indicated their desire to learn English, but were unable to attend school, either at night or during the day. These people, although they had been many months and perhaps several years in this country, had not had the opportunity to learn anything but the merest smattering of very broken English.

Each girl gave of her time one afternoon every week to go to one or more of these workers, who were allowed by their mistresses to spend an hour learning English, and to be taught various phases of American citizenship, according to their readiness for it. In fact, the mistresses were very glad to let them have the time, for naturally the knowledge they gained increased their usefulness.

Thus a number of persons, who were seemingly overlooked in a land of opportunity, are being reached and helped. One university girl who had done this work was very touched to receive a gift last Christmas from three German servant maids she had been teaching. It was an English translation of Goethe's "Faust." They had given the work of their fatherland's greatest writer as a tribute to the one who was helping them to understand the language and literature of the land of their adoption.



Life

Why Not Try This So as to Do Away With Unsightly "No Parking" Signs?

Brevities

Cincinnati Enquirer: Our belief is that if all the kitchen aprons in the hope chests of this year's brides were laid end to end, they wouldn't reach from the front door to the breakfast nook.

Richmond Times Dispatch: It is predicted that a gasoline shortage will come about the year 2000. That will be too late to bother. By that time cars will be so thick that they can't move, anyway. Motorists can just sit peacefully and watch the red and green lights alternate.

Billings (Mo.) Times: The small boy who used to balk at the garden in the spring has grown up now and is the tired business man who can't walk more than 20 miles a day over a golf course.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Quotation Puzzle:

In winter I get up at night
And dress by yellow candle-light.
In summer, quite the other way,
I have to go to bed by day.

Fishing

Oh, fishing's a grand recreation.
You rise at a quarter till 5,
And languidly float
In an old, leaky boat,
Till you wonder if you're still alive.
And then, what a gorgeous sensation,
A bite! And you're suddenly gay.
It feels like a whale;
What a wonderful tale
You can tell after it gets away.
—*Chicago Daily News.*

A "Copy-Cat"

Nurse: "Don't you like your new baby sister, Johnnie?"

Johnnie: "She's all right, but I wish she had been a boy. Willie Smith has got a new sister, and now he'll think I'm trying to copy him."—*Ipswich Star.*

The Children's Corner

Unlocking a Pine Cone

THE youngest member of the Squiffletree family of squirrels twirled a pine cone about in his paws and darted looks of great perplexity at the rough, scaly object.

"What's the matter?" said Roger P. Scroggins, the old Boston Common squirrel, kindly.

(A Squiffletree is one of many

"Seems to Me I've Seen One of These Things Before," He Said.

squirrels. They all belong to one family. The father of the family, Mr. Squiffletree, is absent-minded.)

The youngest Squiffletree laid down the pine cone. He looked up into the face of his friend Scroggins.

"My father gave me this," said Little Squiff. "He told me that there are some dee-licious—oh, some ver-ry dee-licious seeds in it somewhere. But he forgot just where. He said I'd probably find them if I looked sharp. And I've been looking, oh ver-ry, ver-ry sharp. And I don't see any seeds."

Mr. Scroggins smiled, patted Little Squiff on the head and picked up the pine cone.

"Seems to me I've seen one of these things before," he said. "Grandfather Scroggins many many years ago showed me what to do with it." Mr. Scroggins pushed back his high hat and scratched his head. "Now, let me think."

"Certainly," said Little Squiff politely.

Scroggins scratched his head, in all about three scratches, holding the pine cone in the other hand and looking at it closely.

"Ah!" said the old squirrel. "Now I remember!"

He took off his hat and coat, folded the coat, laid it on the ground with the hat on top of it and his little cane beside it. These are the ordinary preparations for Scroggins when he is about to do something worth noting.

"Now, little Squiff," he said, kneeling beside the younger squirrel, "watch me ver-ry, ver-ry closely."

Scroggins took the pine cone between his paws and held it with the bottom-side toward his old face. "Now, you will notice please, Squiffy, my lad, that we begin from the bottom, which is the way to begin most things if you want to do them thoroughly."

He brought the cone to his face, bared his sharp teeth—"now watch and notice what I do with my teeth"—and he ripped off the bottom-most scale of the pine cone with one rip of his teeth, letting it fall to the ground. "Underneath this scale," he said, "you will find a small seed, and ver-ry dee-licious"—his eyes twinkled—"it is." He flicked out the seed with his paw and showed it to Little Squiff. That young squirrel's eyes sparkled with delight.

"Now," said Mr. Scroggins, "let's try another one of the scales"—and with one quick rip of his teeth he slit off the second scale, close against the core of the pine cone. "There's our second seed." Squiffy's eyes snapped.

"Now, you try it," said Mr. Scroggins, and handed the pine cone to his young friend.

The little squirrel took it eagerly, held it bottom-side up, dug at it with his teeth and, there, sure enough, was a seed—a third one.

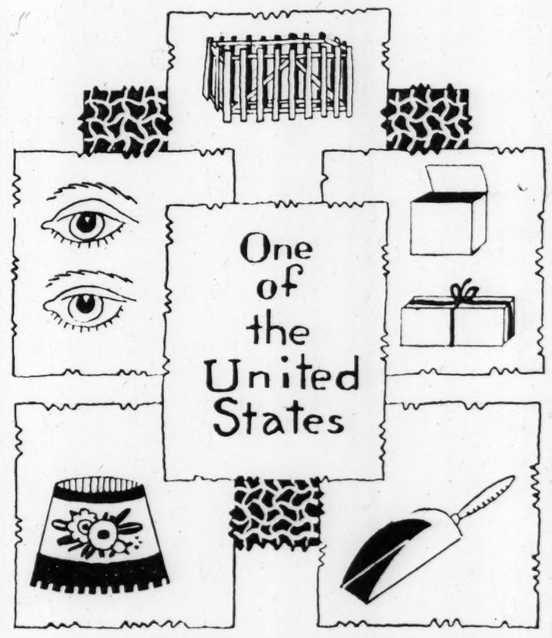
Scroggins clapped his paws.

"Good! Good!" he said. "Now, enjoy yourself!"

And Little Squiffy certainly did enjoy himself. But every other seed he offered to his old friend. Scroggins graciously declined to eat them but thanked Little Squiff warmly each time a seed was offered. The old squirrel chuckled and smiled at a great rate as he watched the little chap find the seeds.

"Now isn't it great to know how to unlock a pine cone?" said Scroggins as the cone was stripped of its last scale. And Little Squiff agreed that indeed it was.

State Puzzle



Each of These Pictures Represents a Five-Letter Word. You Are to Take One Letter From Each to Spell the Name of the State Asked For In the Center.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Communism and Trade

WITH characteristic sanity, President Hoover has intervened to quiet the alarmist talk of a trade embargo against goods of Russian origin. The President, through an authorized spokesman, declares that "the Government does not intend to embargo Russian goods because we do not happen to like the character of the Russian Government."

Communism in the United States and the competition of Soviet exports with American products are subjects worthy of serious consideration and discussion. But the consideration should be judicial and the discussion without heat. It is peculiarly difficult to secure this unprejudiced mental attitude on the part of the American public. Communism, per se, is regarded by practically all citizens of the United States not merely with suspicion, but with aversion. Without the slightest hostility to the Russians as a people, the series of barbarities committed in the process of establishing the present Soviet régime have aroused American antipathy. Russia as an object lesson has practically destroyed the Socialist movement in the United States and reduced the advocates of Communism, who were never numerous or influential, to an obscure, underground conspiring cult. Nothing but governmental or business policies which reduced the American workingman to destitution and hopelessness would ever give the doctrines of Lenine any large following in the United States.

There are, however, interests which find profit in exaggerating the weight of the communistic influence in America, and in order rightly to estimate the importance of much of the current news it is well to have some knowledge of what those interests are. Politicians, for example, are much given to

> Compound for sins they are inclined to
> By damning those they have no mind to.

Communism furnishes a fine oratorical theme for the politician who would keep himself in the public eye. Denouncing "the Reds," exaggerating their numbers and influence, classing with them harmless and useful citizens who happen to be unconventional in thought and speech, is a popular pastime with him.

It is well to keep this in mind when considering the activities of investigating committees like that of Representative Fish. Before it appear many witnesses urging, under plea of averting a "Red menace," policies which are not without personal profit to themselves.

At the moment the attack is upon goods offered by the Soviet Government for sale in the United States. The plausible plea that some are the product of convict labor is extended to the contention that all Russian products are the product of forced labor, since all artisans or producers must work for the Government at wages which they have no share in fixing.

Obviously, if the justice of this plea is conceded, nothing produced by Russia can ever be admitted to the markets of the United States. Obviously, too, such a situation would be highly gratifying to American producers who otherwise might have to meet Russian competition.

But would their gain be a national gain? Other nations, not so shy of Russia as is the United States, eagerly seek the Russian trade which it repels. Testimony presented at the Fish hearings was to the effect that the Soviets have bought $67,495,000 worth of American goods in the last nine months.

Large orders are now being held up because of resentment over the present attitude of the United States toward the Soviet Government. If the cargoes of coal, manganese and wood pulp now in issue are excluded, Moscow will retaliate by withdrawing orders. And it is possible that more Communists would be bred in the United States by unemployment due to this restriction of markets than by any closer trade relations with Russia.

Germany today leads in the volume of trade with Russia, with exports during the last nine months of $81,299,000. Great Britain, eagerly recouping the loss due to her period of non-intercourse, increased her exports from $19,000,000 to $65,000,000. France and Italy are actively competing for their share in the Soviet business. If the United States repels it, there are plenty of markets for it to seek.

Trade is, of course, not the final end and aim of governmental activity. It may be urged that the matter of sustaining commercial relations with the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics involves ethical and moral considerations transcending the mere claims of economic advantage. As against this may be arrayed the fact that whatever contributes to the dissemination of prosperity among the American people operates to counteract that discontent upon which alone Communist orators may play.

An employed people, a people living in comfort, afford no field for Red tillage, and whatever tends to limit employment and industry plays directly into the hands of Communist agitators.

Lost Motion in Lawmaking

A DEMAND for more laws seems to be the almost universal cry as situations arise which apparently require new forms of regulation. The smoke nuisance, radio loudspeakers, all types of city noises, automobile traffic and parking—every municipality has these to control. But agitation for new regulations has uncovered the fact, in a great many cases, that there already exists sufficient legislation, which, if enforced, would make unnecessary many of the steps civic organizations propose to take in the hope of improving conditions. Contrary to the general impression, disregard for prohibition is neither the first nor the greatest example of non-enforcement.

It has been found repeatedly in campaigns against the smoke nuisance, for instance, that laws, already supposedly in operation, have been only half-heartedly enforced. In various hearings on radio noises it has been pointed out that city laws already on the books, if enforced, would make certain municipalities as quiet as country villages. The question of formulating new parking laws for automobiles is constantly, and in certain cases justifiably, before city councils. And yet there is considerable reason in many instances for wondering why the present laws are not adequately enforced.

Better laws are always acceptable. But when new laws are promulgated merely because to do so is easier than to enforce old ones for the same purpose, little progress results. To the law-abiding citizen the main question is not one of modifying existing laws or substituting others to make enforcement easier, but of enforcing those already on the books.

Canadian Conservatives' Victory

THE outstanding feature of the Canadian elections, which have resulted in the defeat of the Mackenzie King Government, is the volte-face of the Province of Quebec. "Solid Quebec," solidly Liberal since the days of the war and conscription, has returned to its old love, the Conservatives. This alone, however, does not account for the overwhelming overturn, for the story is the same everywhere, in the Maritime Provinces, in Ontario, which largely returned to its allegiance to the Conservatives, and in the prairie provinces where several seats were captured from the Liberals. With returns for only two constituencies missing, the Conservatives have 138 seats to the Liberals 85.

Evidently R. B. Bennett's argument of merely reciprocal trade with the mother country carried more weight than did Mr. King's more radical battle cry of "Free trade within the Empire." The defeat of C. A. Dunning, Minister of Finance and author of the much-heralded Empire budget, would lend color to this view. The cry of "Canada first" evidently touched Canadians in what is regarded in all countries as a vulnerable point—the pocket.

The Liberals had a good record with which to go to the country, but the "hard times" experienced in many parts of the world was evidently a dominant factor toward their defeat. Economic unrest had been prevalent in the Dominion as elsewhere, for it has by no means escaped the wave of slack business which has swept over the whole continent of America. Moreover, the Opposition utilized to the full the unemployment situation, the Government being blamed for the lack of work, though it is questionable whether a government is ever much more responsible for unemployment than for good or bad crops. However, this issue had its effect on the electors, especially in the West, and is in part responsible for the emergence of the Conservatives from the shades of opposition, into which they retired some twelve years ago.

Mr. Bennett starts his victorious career with one great advantage denied his political opponent. Mr. King, during his term of office had always to rely on the Liberal-Progressive group to carry his measures. Mr. Bennett will assume the Premiership, to which the Governor-General will doubtless call him, with a comfortable majority behind him. Mr. Bennett will go to London to attend the Empire Economic Conference, and may be expected to follow a high protectionist policy against all nations which do not make reciprocal trade agreements with Canada.

Britain Retains a Cherished Volume

GREAT BRITAIN is to keep the "Bedford Book of Hours." For a time it was uncertain whether the sum necessary to retain it would be raised, but the generosity of those who value precious volumes saved the day, and prevented the book from crossing the Atlantic. J. P. Morgan had put the nation to the test. He had bought the book, paid £33,000 for it, and had offered to sell it at the same price to the British Museum, provided the money were raised within a year. The success of a dramatic last-minute appeal has assured retention of the book.

The "Book of Hours" is particularly valuable as a historic treasure, because it contains nearly 300 portrait illustrations representing all classes of society contemporary with Henry IV. Good portrait illustrators in that period were scarce. Even two centuries later, in the reign of Charles II, they were difficult to find. Else how account for the 110 portraits of kings which grace the walls of Holyrood Palace? As is known, these portraits were painted by a Dutchman living in Edinburgh, named de Witt, who undertook the job for £120 a year and agreed to complete it within two years—£2 per monarch, roughly. What history lacked in detail his imagination evidently supplied, and the portraits are now regarded as of little value.

Until art treasures enter the auction rooms their existence frequently is not known by the public. But when they do, immediate interest is excited. Only the other day an American collector, A. S. W. Rosenbach, gave £4000 for a pamphlet entitled "News from Virginia." Few had heard of this pamphlet. Yet the informed appreciated its value, for they knew that Shakespeare drew upon it for scenes in "The Tempest."

In view of the great interest shown in the United States in rare works, a question is sometimes asked as to how Britain feels to see her treasures pass out of the country. Fortunately many Englishmen regard the question quite philosophically, as indicated by the answer of a British newspaper publisher who was asked what he thought of the original manuscripts of Burns's "Scots Wha Hae" and of Dickens's "Uncommercial Traveler" being in the Widener Library at Harvard. He said: "These treasures are in good hands. When they go to an appreciative people, their preservation is assured."

Britain has a rich heritage. It can afford to share some parts of it—particularly those which have a common literary interest for all the English-speaking nations. But certain treasures have grown to be so much a part of a particular place or scene that transplanting them must work injury. Thus Shakespeare's furniture could never mean in Chicago what it means in Stratford. Probably the "Book of Hours" falls within this class, and Americans generally will be happy that Britain has been able to retain it.

Anyone Can *Talk* Against Crime

NOW that the dust has settled a little in the recall contest centering around the Mayor of Detroit, it is possible to draw a few observations which may have significance for voters in American cities generally. One of the first is that, when opposition to crime and gang rule degenerates into mere talk instead of action, one political crowd can supply the talk as well as another. A second possible observation is that it takes a super-mayor to succeed in the face of a local press whose city hall reporters, for reasons of their own, are determined to give a sinister appearance to every act of the administration.

Perhaps Charles Bowles is not a super-mayor. Perhaps a stronger candidate will appear in the special election in which, by the conditions of his recall, Mr. Bowles must now seek final judgment of the voters. As Mayor he made an impressive record in municipal finances, but his acts in the field of law enforcement have shown signs of confusion if not ineptness. This has given his opponents an opportunity to show that they can shout denunciation of crime and lawlessness as loudly as he. But when a radio political commentator who had fomented much of the criticism about the crime situation was shot—and charges of political assassination were spread—evidence was adduced to the effect that he had extorted money from a bootlegger and had been a witness of a gang slaying.

It is very well for the public to demand an end of racketeering. But if the demand is to be made effective, the voters—in other cities as well as Detroit—must exercise discrimination to find candidates who are genuinely against crime in contrast to office seekers who merely talk that way.

Then when voters have made a choice they will do well to give the elected officials the benefit of confidence, at least against mere insinuation, until they have had time to prove themselves. It is relatively easy to work up a crime scare in nearly any city, but to develop a sentiment of civic coöperation requires more earnest effort. When voters in American cities learn to know as surely what they want as they seem now to know what they do not want, there will be marked improvement in local government.

A Nickel Bun on a Dollar Plate

IF A hungry man with but a dollar to spend should purchase ninety-five cents worth of dishes on which to serve a five-cent bun, he would be displaying an attitude not dissimilar to that expressed by the United States Government in continually acquiring new areas of forest land while persisting in doling out but a comparative pittance for the care and development of areas already held.

This is the gist of the plaint raised by conservationists over the proposal that the Government add several million more acres to the nearly 200,000 acres of forest land taken up last year. Their point seems well taken, even though the retort be made that the cost of acquiring greater forest areas is nowhere comparable to the cost of clothing them with forests.

Since the days of William Penn men have talked conservation, but the thought that, while conservation demands cash, the cash thus expended is likely to pay worth-while dividends seems slow in reaching the public consciousness. Consequently, the items of conservation on administration budgets frequently suffer the fate of the forests they are designed to save—they are ruthlessly cut. Since this has appeared to be the rule, friends of the trees are apparently justified in wondering if further land acquisition will not formulate itself into a liability rather than an asset.

They are wondering why, if money is available for forest lands, it should not be much more available for the forests themselves. They point out that, since the solution of the conservation problem involves approximately one-fourth of the land area of the United States and the stability of a $10,000,000,000 industry, Congress might do well to turn its gaze away from acreage and toward productivity. But they warn the lawmakers that round dollars rather than rhetoric are needed properly to fertilize the seed of forest rehabilitation. In short, they insist that a platter piled with buns is more impressive than a bun on a pile of platters.

Editorial Notes

When closing the debate against ratification of the London Naval Treaty, Hiram Johnson, United States Senator from California, declared that those who stood with him "had helped to inform the country and to put it on its guard in the event of another naval conference." Yes, that is so. They have helped to inform the country that, no matter how well drawn a treaty for the furtherance of peace may be, there will be some who will oppose it because they like to indulge in flag-waving for political purposes. And they have helped to put the country on its guard to see that, when another such treaty is written, it shall be carried through to ratification and final signature the same as this treaty has been.

According to the United States Treasury Department, investors are holding $31,716,860 worth of federal securities which have quit drawing interest. This represents a loss to the holders of about $1,000,000 in interest a year. Have you turned all yours in?

Oil is said to be at the back of the visit to London of King Feisal of Irak. Oil does help machinery, political or otherwise, to run more smoothly, doesn't it?

Strange as it may seem, the miniature golf courses and the new larger golf ball both came in at about the same time.

The New Russia: An "Offensive Against the World"

By MARC T. GREENE

Mr. Greene, a frequent contributor of travel essays to the Monitor, has now reached Russia on his latest journey around the world. He has set down his impressions of the Communist experiment—which do not necessarily express this newspaper's opinions—in six articles, of which the following is the fourth

IN HIS recent report as director of the International Labor Office, Albert Thomas comments significantly on certain current tendencies of the Soviet leaders. After noting that, prior to 1929, there had been "definite developments in the relations and contacts between the U. S. S. R. and the international institutions of the League of Nations," especially in the field of scientific investigation and the exchange of information, he declares that an "appreciable change in the other direction" became marked. The old trend toward isolation and a self-sufficient policy in all regards and toward hostility in respect of the rest of the world again became evident, and this, in M. Thomas's opinion, "was in the main the outcome of the new orientation of the internal policy, and the revival of the Communist policy."

So far as the reappearance of this self-sufficient tendency and hostility-to-the-world trend goes, my contacts and experiences in Russia all led undeviatingly to the same conclusion. Whether it is "the outcome of the new orientation of the internal policy," or whether it is due quite as much to other things, M. Thomas is far better qualified than I to say. But the impression I gained was that the progress undoubtedly being made toward the success of the Five-Year Plan, the strengthening of the industrial position and the further intrenchment of the Soviet Government as the durable power in Russia were developing a kind of assurance whose most notable manifestation was an attitude of growing defiance toward the world.

* * *

A definite "offensive" is developing in pace with the progress toward complete "Socialist reconstruction on the basis of industrialization and agricultural collectivization." That offensive not only aims at all the institutions thus far found anathema by the Soviet leaders, but continues to find new windmills at which to tilt. The latest of these is "bourgeois science." According to Mr. Stalin, "the bases of bourgeois science are still too much accepted, even in Leninist-Marxian circles." And the party is again reminded that Leninist-Marxism, that keystone of the October revolution, must be purged of all "bourgeois" taints whatsoever. Finally, M. Thomas sums up, "in spite of economic or other difficulties that may result from such action, Russia is setting out to isolate herself from and to organize herself against the rest of the world."

Thus the Soviet "offensive against the world." And before going any farther I want to call attention to one fact which shows itself clearly to the most casual investigator in Russia. If this "offensive" which is developing on the strength of a constantly improving industrial and economic—yes, economic, despite all the stories to the contrary—position takes any form or forms which may develop into a threat, economically or otherwise, to the rest of the world, that world is not without its responsibility in making such a state of affairs possible.

* * *

That startles you, perhaps. But listen! Since 1923 the Soviet Government has concluded no less than fifty-eight agreements with foreign countries for technical aid in nine branches of industry, and fifteen of those agreements have been with America. "It is not yet possible," declares one Soviet report, "to point to the great concrete results achieved by Soviet industry with the aid of these agreements. A contract was concluded with the American Radio Corporation. . . . The contract between the 'Gomzi' (State Combine of Machine Works), and the Mann Company of Germany. . . . The agreement between the Low Voltage Trust and the Ericsen (Swedish) Company . . ." And, incidentally, "the contract between the Auto-Stroy and Henry Ford is one capable of enabling the U. S. S. R. to create in a short period of time a perfectly new industry."

And so on—a long way on. But I won't go any farther. It really isn't necessary to do so. What I am getting at is this. Every economic aid that the world can give Russia to bring about the success of this Five-Year Plan, which, in turn will, if successful, place Russia in a position to enter into extremely sharp economic competition with that world, is being given her. Directors, experts and mechanics of all sorts are coming to Russia by the boatload. While I was in Moscow, one American party of 300 arrived to assist in completing the great motor and tractor works at Stalingrad and at Nizhni Novgorod, where the U. S. S. R. is developing, with the aid of American assistance, a "perfectly new industry."

Russia is full of foreigners, highly qualified technicians, as able engineers as are to be found anywhere, men who have developed to the highest point the thing called "efficiency" in all concernments. I talked with some of them and listened to their criticisms of most things Russian, especially the discomforts they claimed to be forced to put up with as to living conditions and food. Why are they there, then? Were they forced to come? Not exactly. No, they came because they are being paid well to help put Russia into a position to launch her "offensive against the world."

* * *

It will bear thinking about, will it not? For without foreign aid the chances would be two to one—yes, ten to one—against this Five-Year Plan going through. If, then, you deem Soviet Russia a "menace to civilization," you are not without your recourse. There is only one method, it seems to me, that can halt and disarm Sovietism. It consists of economic withdrawal by other nations from Russia, as Russia has withdrawn from them. But, when I mentioned to one Soviet official this matter of self-chosen isolation, this attempt to "go it on your own," he jeered, and he handed me the report I have quoted from. "You pretend to hate us," he told me. "Your principles are shocked by us. But—the gold in your pockets and the gold in ours is on very friendly terms indeed!"

I talked with a number on this isolation trend, but everywhere I found an uncompromising, intransigent attitude. If I mentioned that such-and-such a person or such-and-such a newspaper anywhere in the world was showing a tendency toward sympathy in some regards, or at least toward open-mindedness, the snapped reply invariably came, "We want no half-hearted sympathy!" Once I used ill-advisedly the word "concessions." "Who talks of concessions?" it was demanded. "The Soviet Union asks no concessions from anybody! All who are not for us are against us." Even the young woman from the V. O. K. S.—the "Soviet Society for Promoting Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries"—whose keen grasp of it all was amazing, stiffened at once when I suggested the necessity sometimes of compromising. "We are revolutionists," she declared with flashing eyes. "And revolution never compromises!"

Everywhere it was the same. "They are getting more and more sure of themselves every day," one American told me. And why should they not? The world raves and rails against them, but it is willing and even eager to do business with them, business of every kind, and the experts of all the world come on the jump to help them the moment an invitation is extended. And without doubt, it seems to me, if this thing goes through, their attitude now, compared to that which they are likely to assume then, is one of shyness and timidity.

* * *

Propaganda? Of course they are busy with it, in America and everywhere else. It is merely "showing the excellence of our system," they will tell you. They strongly deny inciting to violence anywhere, fomenting strikes, attempting the overthrow of established governments, either in America or elsewhere. They admit that "workers suffering under the capitalist system may be inspired by our example," but they hold no inciting to violence has ever been proved against them. "The overthrowing of established governments will be done by their own people when the time comes," they declare, "not by us."

I saw a regiment of the Soviet Army marching across the plaza in Moscow. In equipment, training, high-spirited demeanor, character of the men, it was comparable to any other army. "Are you building up an army with which to attack the world, or do you expect to be attacked yourselves?" I asked. "We know that capitalism will fight to its last breath," was the reply. "When it finds that we are a dangerous rival economically it will not improbably try to destroy us by force. And a good army helps to keep up our people's morale."

"And to develop a war psychology," I reminded, "as it always has done throughout history. And that is just why a military equipment is an iniquitous thing."

"No doubt," with a shrug. "But what about the rest of you? And what about Comrade Litvinoff's proposal at Geneva and its reception?"

Remember, please, that I am trying to be objective, for no other sort of survey of Soviet Russia is of any value except as propaganda, and I am not engaged therein. I am trying to show you just what the present-day Bolshevist attitude is and just how it is manifesting itself at the moment. Moreover, I am giving you the facts, however unpalatable, as to just what is being done by foreign nations to assist Russia toward the success of her far-reaching schemes.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

A Note From Rear Admiral Byrd

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Among the hundreds of telegrams that were received on the day our expedition returned to the United States, none was more touching than the one from Mayor James M. Curley, in which more than 5000 citizens of Boston joined in extending a "Welcome Home."

In making acknowledgment of these greetings to Mayor Curley, I asked if he could suggest a way in which I might personally thank each one who signed the telegram.

Mayor Curley has suggested that I write to the editors of the Boston papers, and in carrying out the Mayor's suggestion, I earnestly request that you publish in your columns this letter thanking the citizens of Boston for their cordial greetings.

At the same time, I want to take this opportunity publicly to thank the people for the warm reception given to my companions and myself when we visited Boston on June 27 as guests of the city and the Commonwealth.

Dublin, N. H. R. E. BYRD.

"Amos-'n'-Andyitis?" "Oh, No"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Apropos "Amos-'n'-Andyitis," I am sorry for the poor professor who is disturbed over the lovable, laughable whimsicalities of the two who do more to cheer up America every evening than all the high-brow stuff given in lectures in as many years as they have been talking months.

We need just such innocent fun; we need to laugh at them, as they show us a picture of ourselves in their inimitable way. It is good for us to have them give us their fun, and if we could all receive as much wholesome fun in the motion pictures or any other entertainment put on the stage today—well, it would be a blessing "much to be desired." IMOGENE WEATHERBEE.

Milwaukee, Wis.

Lawlessness Not Due to Prohibition

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

For a number of years, and with great admiration, I have been a reader of The Christian Science Monitor. I particularly appreciate and am grateful for its stand on the prohibition question and law enforcement.

To me, prohibition is not the cause of the lawlessness which at this time seems so much in evidence. Rather, the enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment has merely brought to light the lawlessness which has been becoming more pronounced during many years, due to the political system of the United States, the nature of the country and the lack of discipline and training in the home and in the schools.

The trend of the times surely indicates that it cannot be a long way off before the right remedy for these conditions will be adopted and applied. RICHARD STERN.

Huntington, W. Va.

In Defense of Free Trade

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As a convinced believer in the British policy of free trade, which has survived many assaults and is again being fiercely attacked, I read your article on this subject with much interest.

The United States, with its huge internal market, with the supply within its borders of almost everything it requires and with an external trade of some 7 per cent of its total trade, can play about with tariffs without ruin.

The British position is very different. We live by our overseas trade and starve without it. Our land can only grow enough food for some 15,000,000 people. What then is our policy? We see all the world with which we trade piling up tariffs higher and higher. These high tariff walls are not set up against us alone, but by nation against nation. Are we to imitate this policy? What to us is the right reply to these hostile tariffs? The riposte we have found most effective is to adopt a policy of free imports. By adopting this policy we offer to the whole world, whether grower of food or manufacturer of goods, the best market in the world in which we can dispose of his goods most readily.

But the man who comes to sell also comes to buy. His goods can only be paid for in goods or service, and so the amount is balanced and we keep our huge export and import trade. S. P. LAURRIE.

Edinburgh, Scot